

MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased
with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 295

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915.

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.
P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
Dec. 15	Khiva	9000	..	..
16th	Malwa	10000	..	..
17th	Kashgar	9000	..	..
18th	Woolan	10000	..	..
19th	Caledonia	8000	..	..
20th	Malwa	8000	..	..
21st	Woolan	10000	..	..
22nd	Khiva	9000	..	..
23rd	Malwa	10000	..	..
24th	Kashgar	9000	..	..
25th	Woolan	10000	..	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
transshipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Dec. 15	Nellore	7000	Karnala	9000
16th	Sardinia	7000	Khyber	9000
17th	Namur	7000	Medina	12000
18th	Sardinia	7000	Medina	12000
19th	Namur	7000	Medina	12000
20th	Sardinia	7000	Medina	12000
21st	Namur	7000	Medina	12000
22nd	Sardinia	7000	Medina	12000
23rd	Namur	7000	Medina	12000
24th	Sardinia	7000	Medina	12000

For accommodation and further information
apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O.
& N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers.	Destinations
11th Dec	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
14th	Linga	Karachi Coasting.
17th	Dumra	Persian Gulf Ports (Fast Mail)
25th	Pundua	East African ports only

* or on arrival of the English Mail.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may
be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON,
MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near
Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and
Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	K. Higo	61st Dec.	13th Dec.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	37th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Kure Maru	T. Sasaki	30th Dec.	30th Dec.
Kanagawa Maru	H. Nomura	23rd Dec.	31st Dec.
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki	17th Dec.	13th Jan.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY TO JAPAN.
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jawa Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	29th Nov.	11th Dec.
Shinkoku Maru	5336	K. Kuchiki	12th Dec.	21st Dec.
Europe Maru	3078	S. Hirano	18th Dec.	2nd Jan.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Men-
chants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,
Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

**ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.**
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & O	8250	..	30th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 555	Rs. 388	Rs. 420	Rs. 680
London via Marseilles	630	1,035	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles	..	942	..	718

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancellation without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund \$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund \$1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON BRANCHES.

Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Colombo, Hongkong, Hankow, Harbin, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, on application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

FREE !! FREE !! FREE !!

Rai Shahab Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,

20/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers. Tonnage. Captains. Leave. Bombay. about.
S.S. Elysia 6938 J. Kinnaird 20th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circe 6722 J. P. Osborne 12th Feb.
S.S. Castalia 6388 Wm. Kelso 14th ..
Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back	555	847
from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to London via Marseilles	630	942
and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Line Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
28, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches:
Calcutta, Chittagong, Zanzibar, Bombay, Rangoon, Mombasa, Madras, Mandalay, Nairobi, Karachi, Colombo, Nakuru, Lahore, Kandy, Kisumu, Amritsar, Newera-Eliya, Jinja, Aden (Camp), Kampala, Faticorin, Point.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHRISTMAS 1915.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED

AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital Yen. 40,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:
Antung, Hsien, Liaoang, Ryojin (Port), Australia, Calcutta, Arthur, San Francisco, Changchun, London, Shanghai, Dairen (Dalney), Lyons, Hankow, Fongtung, Sydney, Harbin, (Mukden), (Australia), Hong-Kong, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Honolulu, Newchwang, Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Tientsin, Los Angeles, Peking, Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

B. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Burma.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).

Emile Fransqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).

James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).

J. C. Georges Boullat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).

J. S. Gaskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).

G. Fromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank Ltd.).

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.

Narottam Morarji Goindas, Esq.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandiy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STEINGFELLOW.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued Rs.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 5 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1893. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Short-hand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaladas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

QUICK WASHING done. Linen returned in 8 hours. JAMES CONNELL, VICTORIA LAUNDRY, opp. Prince's Dock. 2529

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 608

MAHABALSHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL—I have been most comfortable here more than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. R. CRAWFORD.
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2464 A.

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—Famous for sound rapid coaching in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping at moderate fees. Employments secured. Opposite Whiteaway, Fort. 2577

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. Proprietors, J. L. DE SOUZA and D. SANTOS.

WANTED

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT for guidance of accounts. Apply between 5 and 6 p.m. J. R. WADIA AND Co., 36, Church Gate Street. 2583

WANTED—Paying GUESTS by English married couple in Mayo Road, bright airy rooms, all modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WANTED—Experienced COMPOUNDER for Uduada Charitable Dispensary. Good Salary to conscientious worker. Apply with testimonials to MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE. 2517

WANTED TEMPORARY LOAN of Rs. 1,000 against a running concern valued Rs. 6,500, good interest. Apply to Box No. 651, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2539

WANTED experienced ENGLISH NURSE to take infant from the month. Pure European required, good tempered and thoroughly trained in England in the charge of young children. Highest references required.
Good wages to suitable person. Comfortable situation.
Apply in first instance in writing, enclosing copies of recommendations, to MISS MOXON, 27, Kirkee, Bombay Presidency, India. 907

WANTED—A qualified and experienced OVERSEER for the P. W. D. Porbandar State, for construction of and repairs to roads and for irrigation and miscellaneous works. Pay Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 70, by annual increment of Rs. 2 plus Rs. 20 P. T. A. The candidate must know surveying, designing, estimating, and must have good knowledge of road construction. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Porbandar State, upto 20th December, 1915. 951

WANTED an ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN for the office of the Chief Engineer, Porbandar State. Pay Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 70, by yearly increment of Rs. 2. The candidate must be a fully qualified and experienced man, holding a diploma of Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai School of Arts, Bombay, and must have a good knowledge of estimating. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Porbandar State, upto 15th December, 1915. 950

WANTED a MASTER for the Madras Port Trust tug "THRUSTER," must be a British born subject with a Master Mariner's Certificate. Pay per mensem Rs. 325 with free quarters; and as it is intended that any vacancy as a Harbour Master in this Port will be filled by the Master of the "Thruster" (provided he is found suitable), his age should not be over 30. Leave, gratuities and pension will be the same as is in force for the Harbour Masters. Applications to be sent to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials, No. of Certificate, etc.
A. S. BALFOUR,
Commander, R. I. M.
Deputy Port Conservator.
Madras Port Office,
9th Nov. 1915. 908

WANTED

WANTED—From January 1st, English speaking GAMES INSTRUCTOR for Cricket, Football and Hockey, four months' trial, starting salary Rs. 35, p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL, Rajput Schools, Jodhpur. 807

ST. ANDREW'S HIGH SCHOOL, BANGALORE—WANTED qualified HEAD MISTRESS to join 1st March, 1916. Salary Rupees 165 with unfurnished quarters. Apply with testimonials to Rev. J. G. PHILIP, M.A., 2, Palace Rd., Bangalore. 908

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOIX" Shorthand, "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 2191 46, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED Two CLERKS for the Depot 39th (K. G. O.) Central India Horse. Must be willing to enlist. Should have a very fair knowledge of English and Urdu and Accounts work. Pay as Sowar and allowance amounting to a net pay of Rs. 30 a month.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE OFFICER COMMANDING DEPOT 39th (K. G. O.) Central India Horse, Ager (Malwa). 906

FOR SALE.

"CAPTAIN"—Brand Superfine butter loose and in 1/2 to 20 lbs. tins. THE FRENCH DAIRY CO., Lamington Road, Bombay. 2576

FOR SALE—GOLDEN SUNBEAM GENT'S BICYCLE complete. All accessories, luggage-carrier and Lucas "Signa." Very little used. Rs. 165 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 657, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2580

FOR SALE—1. Very decent almost new Teakwood office partitions with glass panels and swing doors. 2. Encyclopaedia of Medicine and Surgery, 11 volumes latest edition. Apply DR. CHINYO, opp. Fire Temple, Dhobitalao bet. 5 and 8 p.m. 2567

BEST OPPORTUNITY for Hay-Contractors—Jesop Boiler, engine and pump attached, with two hay-presses in working order. Apply RAGHUVIR PRINTING PRESS, 24, Budhawar, Poona city. 2516

FOR SALE—1 washing dress quite new, brown and white check, fit medium figure. 2 Silk blouses. 3 Cotton blouses, Rs. 20. Apply to Box No. 444 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

FOR SALE—LEVEL 14 inches with prismatic compass attached a unique instrument in A. order with stand and staff. Price Rs. 150.
Typewriter Oliver No. 3 in brand new condition. Price Rs. 125. Apply to NARA-SIMHAM, 82, Tamarind Lane, Bombay. 2568

FOR SALE—Royal Enfield MOTOR CYCLE 21 h.p., twin cylinder, 2 spare gears, chain drive, Palmer Cord tyres, Head lamp and generator, tail lamp and generator, has not been driven 200 miles, in perfect order. Also new B. S. A. lady's bicycle. For particulars apply to Box No. 333, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Vagor Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Rs. 1-5-0. From the A. and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—GODOWNS at Meadows Street and Frere Road. Rents Rs. 125—300. Apply F. B. FALKHIVALA, Panday House, Malabar Hill. 2575

BOARD and LODGING for two bachelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

A LADY has a large airy bedroom vacant with verandah and lavatory attached for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table. E. L. & F. and modern conveniences. Moderate charges. Apply to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 35 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
Watson's Annex. 2461

TO LET—Show-rooms, Godowns, Office-rooms, and Flats at Elphinstone Circle, Hornby Road, Churchgate Street, Meadows Street, Oak Lane, and Tamarind Lane. Flats at Colaba Reclamation, Connelway, Cuffe Parade, Mazagon and Byculla. Rent very moderate. Apply STANDARD HOUSE AND GENERAL AGENCY, 101, Meadows Street, Fort. 2579

TO BE LET.

TO LET—An Office in modern Building on Hornby Road, electric lift and fittings. Rent Rs. 100 to 140. Apply to Box No. 658 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2581

TO BE LET—Over Allahabad Bank well lighted rooms for offices, lift electric fan, minton tiled water closet, Apply ERUCHSHAW HAKIM Eruchshaw Building, Hornby Road. 2388

A VERY SMART TURNOUT available for whole day or morning engagement by month. Apply to Box No. 652, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2540

TO LET—Handsome double fronted PREMISES in the heart of Hornby Road. Lighted on three sides. Suitable for Bank, Insurance Office or High Class Shop. Marble Floor and Modern Sanitary Conveniences. Apply Messrs. W. H. THORNS & CO., Bombay. 2317

TO BE LET—From 1st January, ground floor of "SHIRIN VILLA," No. 11, Club Road, Byculla. Four bed-rooms with bath-rooms attached. Sitting, drawing, and dining-rooms, electric lights and fittings. For particulars as regards rent, etc., apply immediately within to Mr. BHIMDI-WALA. 2574

TO BE LET—A large MAHAL, commodious for very large families, Rajas, Sardars, Parel, on High Hill, near Government House, Bhicwada Road, sea view all round minton tiled water closet very large 3 acre compound with garden also two small one-story bungalows, same compound. Apply ERUCHSHAW HAKIM Eruchshaw Building, Hornby Road. 2388

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1032 of 1910.

HARIVALLABHDAS KASSIDAS Plaintiff
KANYALAL JEYNARAYAN and others Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 29th day of August, 1915, the following immovable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his Office in the Court House on Saturday the 11th day of December, 1915, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and defendants abovesaid in all that piece or parcel of fazeendari land or ground belonging to Hormusji Bomanji Sheth together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon containing by admeasurement 533 square yards (less the area recently acquired by the Bombay Municipality for set-back, being about 50 square yards) situated on the East side of Sheikh Memon Street or Khari Kuwa Road in the Sub-District of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1379 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward Nos. 184, 185, 186, 187 and 188 and Nos. 315 to 349 (1) (2) (3) and 351 to 355 and bounded on or towards the North by the house formerly belonging to Ambaram Raja but now to Kessabai daughter of Khimji Bhawanji or towards the South by the part of the wall of the house formerly belonging to Jissam Shivlal but now to Nanabhai Bejanji Choksey or on towards the East by a passage formerly belonging to Sorabji Rustumji and Kharshod-bai his wife but now to Dossabhai Rustumji and on or towards the West by the Shaikh Memon Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovesaid at Oriental Buildings Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1915.

(Sd.) J. E. MODI,

Commissioner.

THE XI SESSION OF THE INDIA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

WILL BE HELD in the Congress Pandit, on the 24th and 25th December, 1915, under the Presidency of Sir DORABJI J. TATA.

Unique opportunity for hearing men of Commerce and Industry from all parts of India.

Time.—24th—11-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

25th—8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.

Delegate's Tickets. Rs. 3

Visitors (both Ladies and Gentlemen) As. 8

Apply for tickets immediately to,

HON. SECRETARIES,

Old Telephone Buildings,

19, Bank Street, Bombay.

2321.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MOYORI MARU" having arrived on the 10th inst. from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP 1st and 2nd Class return tickets will be issued under the B. B. & C. I. Railway at reduced fares for Christmas Holidays. For particulars, see Notices exhibited at stations, or apply to the undersigned.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1915. 2435

THE INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS

THE FIRST SESSION of the INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS, will be held in the TOWN HALL on the 30th December, 1915, from 11-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. under the Presidency of the Hon. SIR FAZLUBHOY CURRIMBHAI.

Visitor's Tickets Re. 1.
Apply for Tickets immediately to the SECRETARY,
Old Telephone Buildings,
19, Bank Street, Bombay.

2520

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that Mr. ESSUFALLI MAHOMED-BHAI LOTIA, who was a partner in our firm of E. ATMARAM & Co., at Juma Masjid, has retired from the partnership with effect from Kartak Sud 1st Samat 1912, and that he has no absolutely no concern in our said firm and its business.

E. ATMARAM & Co.,
Bombay, 10th Dec. 1915.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that the undersigned ESSUFALLI MAHOMED-BHAI LOTIA has retired from the firm of Messrs. E. ATMARAM & Co., at Juma Masjid, Bombay, with effect from Kartak Sud 1st Samat 1912, and that he has no concern in the said firm.

ESSUFALLI MAHOMED-BHAI LOTIA,
Koliwada, Mandvi,
Bombay, 10th Dec. 1915.

WOMAN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

THE OFFICE of the WOMEN'S BRANCH will be closed daily from 1 o'clock during the Cricket week.

A Shamiana has been erected for Workers of the Women's Branch, and Tickets can be purchased at the Office.
The Office will be closed on the evening of 23rd December, 1915, and will re-open on Monday, January 3rd, 1916. 2573

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BHANDUP.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TOMORROW SUNDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Dewji Dewsey Virpal the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bai Rutanbai widow of Jivraj Narayan, an administratrix of the estate of Bai Jannabai daughter of Nursey Keswaji the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Monje Bhandup Pot Tukdi and Taluka Sabette Zilla Thana admeasuring square yards 3,314 bearing akar Rs. 15-11-9 with messuage tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the land belonging to Jivraj Anandji, on or towards the West by the land belonging to North by the land belonging to Damoder Krishna Kassarria and on or towards the South by the Kanjur Bhandup land. No survey, numbers are yet assigned to this land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardor Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagor at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 11th December, 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,35,600

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A slight irritation in the throat may lead to a hacking cough. Zymole Trokeys stop it; they soothe the irritation and strengthen the throat.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 621.

SALE TO-MORROW AT IGATPURI
AT 3 P.M.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO THE PURCHASERS OF SMALL FLATS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, KNOWN AS "HOLDEN HILL," COMPRISING OF NINE SMALL BUNGALOWS, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION, AT IGATPURI.

Under instructions from the owner concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction in one lot, or separate lots TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 12th day of December, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the valuable property known as "Holden Hill," comprising of nine small bungalows, fitted with water supplies and all accommodations and situate near the Railway Station at Igatpuri.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th day of December 1915, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, horses and carriages at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and bicycles, sundry goods, and new designed furniture etc., at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Furniture such as drawing Room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, arm and armless chairs, teakwood mirror door almiras, clothes press, mirror door boards writing and dressing tables, teapots, marble top centre tables, big show cases, easy and rocking chairs, reclining sofas, towel hangers, bookstands, iron double bedsteads, glassware, crockery ware, etc., one Camera camera with diaphragms by A. Rofs. Horne and Thornthwaite, one telescope with 3 lenses on stand, binoculars.

By order of the officer-in-charge, Bombay Brigade Supply and Transport Corps, the estate of the late Captain Robert Chetwode Moore—
Wearing apparel, veterinary case with medicine bottles, military stars and badges, leather and canvas cases, military and hunting saddles, over-coats, fur-coat, leather gloves, golf sticks, thermos flask, spectacles, helmet, folding camp cots, dinner sets, spoons and forks, cooking utensils, 3 bottles of beer.

Under instructions from the Bombay Presidency Post Master, unserviceable articles belonging to the General Post Office, Bombay, such as, no., boards, blinkers, nosebags, brushes, holters, hobbles, scrap iron, etc.

By order of the office, concerned:—
10 cases tin-rattles, each containing 50 gross.
By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

EX S. S. "KANDELFELS"
G. M. & Co., 719—20 casks Roman Cement "Bear Brand."

G. M. & Co., 719—40 casks Portland Cement "Dagger Brand."

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Cinema de Luxe (in liquidation):—

1 Projector.
1 Amperemeter.
1 Volt-meter.

By order of the Insurance Company concerned:—

F. C. J. H. 2187—558,560 equal 2 cases Umbrella Paper covers.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

2 Rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.

2 Rubber tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.

1 Rubber tyred handsome well-built victoria.

1 Bay Waler horse.

The property of a European gentleman:—

1 Rubber tyred handsome victoria by Dyke & Co. of Calcutta.

AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

Several gents' second hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Meadows Street,

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Meadows Street, Fort, very rich and artistic teak and black wood furniture, etc., including rich velvet lined drawing room suites, fancy corner cabinets, chests of drawers, wardrobe, glass door almiras, hat stands, book stands, cane verandah benches, leather and tapestry lined drawing room sofas, writing tables, lady's tables, side tables, marble top fancy teapots, drawing room chairs, office arm and easy chairs, very elegant Curzon chairs, cane and putti reclining sofas, show cases, dirty linen baskets, wall brackets, Japanese tea-sets, and flower vases in designs, photographs, records, etc., etc.

On account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mohanlal Shambhulal.

1 Iron bedstead with mattresses.

Property of a private gentleman:—

1 Very decent cradle.

1 Wardrobe.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th December, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285
Residence Telephone No. 696.

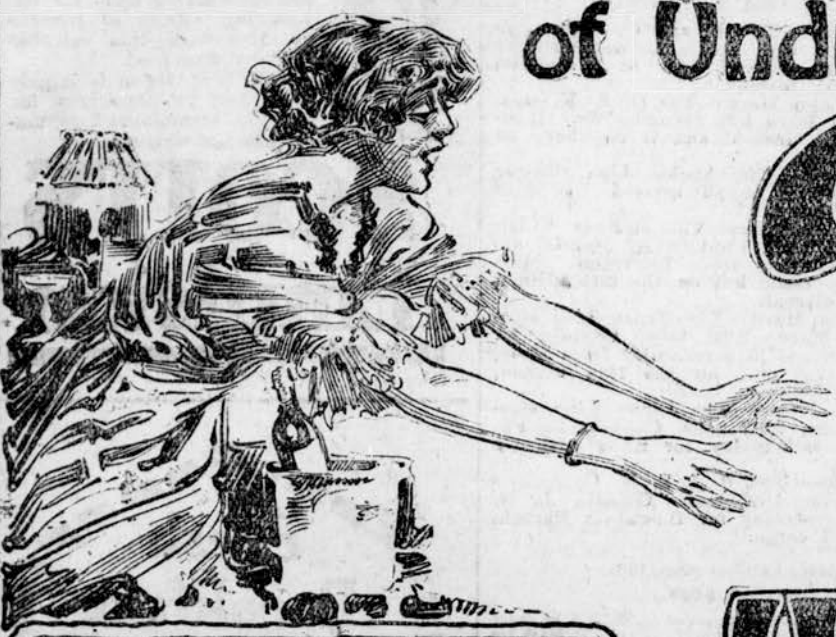
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT WORLEE NAWAPADA.

Under instructions from Maha Gowaji and Hazarimal Gowaji, Transferees of an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 6th day of August, 1909, made between Krishna Devaji Bhutt of the one part and Gowa Massa, Mana Gowa and Nemaji alias Premchand Lumbaji, trading under the name and firm of Massa Fatta and Co., of the other part (which Ind

AMUSEMENTS

THE PURSUIT OF PLEASURE

Second in a Series of Twelve Dramas
of Undiluted Realism.



?



WHO
PAYS



IN THESE SERIES OF PHOTO PLAYS WITH A PURPOSE

the [Conventional, Sugar-Coated "and-they-lived-happily-ever-after" endings are relegated to the fairy-tales from which they emerged. The thin veneer of civilization is washed away in the fountain of Truth.

Humanity is stripped of its dotting delusions. Truth walks naked.

TIME

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Daily.

MATINEES:

ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY 5 P. M.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA.

Telephone CHARNI ROAD.

2020.

PRICES.

BOX SEATS Re. 1, 1st CLASS As. 8

2nd CLASS As. 4 AND

3rd CLASS As. 2.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

The only All-the-year-round Vaudeville Hall in Bombay and the only Vaudeville Show in Town To-night.

AT 6-30
GAIETY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT

10 o'clock Performance at
EDWARDES THEATRE.

IS THE SHOW OF SHOWS

Acknowledged both by the Press and the Public as the Finest Dressed Act ever presented in the East.

MODERN MAGIC (exploited by Jensen in a new and original style).

ANCIENT MYSTERY the secrets of the East unveiled in a weird and mystic manner.

WORLD FAMOUS "KOOT HOOMI" THE BOX MYSTERY.

No trick has ever created such a sensation as this EGYPTIAN BOX TRICK

Performed nightly with such huge success by

THE GREAT JENSEN

Illusionist, Magician, Inventer and the Man of Mystery
and his Full Company including

MISS IRENE BERYL. That delightful dancer and most beautiful singer. Bombay has not
seen a cleverer and neater dancer for years.

DID YOU COME, GALA NIGHT?

FIVE CURTAINS AND SIX ENCORES!!!

TALENT TELLS

She will feature to-night

THE EGYPTIAN DANCE

Solemn, awe-inspiring, weird and most wonderful

GORDON RUBIE

Comedian

MISS BEATRICE MERCER

Renowned Contralto

THE WARLEYS

Sketch Artistes and Dancers

Presenting a highly laughable

musical sketch.

JACK ASHORE.

In addition

CHOICE CINEMA.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY—

EDWARDES THEATRE 6-30.

Variety Performance.

GAIETY THEATRE 10 P. M.

MONDAY DECEMBER 13th—FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHAT HAPPENED TO RUDOLF RASSENDYL?

HOW WAS THE MYSTERY OF THE PRISONER OF ZENDA
SOLVED?

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE KINGDOM OF RURITANIA?

DID RUDOLF RASSENDYL RETURN TO RURITANIA?

The Answers to the above Queries will be found in

"RUPERT OF HENTZAU"

The great sequel to the PRISONER OF ZENDA. No one who has seen this beautiful romance and has followed the adventures of that fine Englishman, Rudolf Rassendyl, should miss seeing his closing episodes. The devilries of the laughing scamp RUPERT OF HENTZAU have no limit. He has less conscience than the Hun who murdered Miss Cavell.

"RUPERT OF HENTZAU" contains more exciting and intense
"RUPERT OF HENTZAU" situations, more delightful romance
"RUPERT OF HENTZAU" than any Photo-Drama ever
"RUPERT OF HENTZAU" brought to this city.

London Film—London Players—London Staging—London Excellence.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p. m.

Special Half Price

Matinee, To-morrow, Sunday at 4-30 p. m.

THE
SALVATION ARMY

COMMISSIONER AND
MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER
will conduct a

CINEMATOGRAPH LECTURE

entitled

"SACRED SACRIFICE"

On Sunday, December 12th,

At 6-30 p. m. (S. T.)

IN THE

SALVATION ARMY COMPOUND

Byculla Bridge.

Admission Free.

All Are Welcome.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

In aid of the Indo-British Institution and such
other charity as the audience may select.)

Under the Patronage of

T. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON

"THE GEISHA"

(By special arrangement with Mr. Bandmann,
18th, 20th, 21st & 22nd December
at 9-30 p. m.

Full Chorus and Orchestra:

Now Scenery & Dresses.

COMPANY:—Messrs. Binning, Blockley,
Boysie, Chadwick, Chambers, Cudlip,
Frampton, Hogg, Jones, Mansfield, Murray,
Powell, Street, Sykes, A. Sykes, Taylor,
Wadia, and Wakefield; Messrs. Bayly, Bercy,
Binning, Chadwick, Cheminais, Cudlip,
Gellert, Hughes, Macgill, McGrath, McKenzie,
Macintosh, Mo ris, Newton, Shrubbs, Wilson
and others.

Booking Office at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.

Note:—Purchasers of seats in stalls, dress
circle, or boxes, are entitled to one vote per
seat for such charity or war fund as they
may select. The charity or war fund receiving
the largest number of votes, will share the
profits with the Indo-British Institution.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY

Dedication to Art, Science, Music.

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

Favourite Resort of the Elite of Bombay.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

The Royal Opera House, which was opened

for short periods in special circumstances

only while under construction, has now been

completed internally and

WILL BE OPENED
PERMANENTLY
TO-NIGHT

Although the work is still being done outside
the building, assurance is given that the exist-
ing scaffolding will not inconvenience the
visitors in any way.

Cinema of a refined class, high in tone, will
be presented with orchestral music creditable
to the theatre, during such times as the theatre
is unoccupied by Theatricals. Only Artists
of the best standard and intelligence will be
allowed to perform.

Pictures, words or acting with the effect of
demoralising youthful ideals will be prohibited.

FIRST PROGRAMME:

6-45 & 10 P. M.

CINEMA!

CINEMA!!

THREE STAR FILMS:

"DAVID GARRICK"

A new version of a charming old-world play.
This film is played by other artists and in
quite a different setting from any picture-
drama staged previously.

"A SUBMARINE SPY"

Each day the War Cables tell of some fresh
deed done by a submarine but many people
do not know much about these ships of war.
This film besides being intensely dramatic,
shows exactly how a submarine is submerged
and brought to the surface.

"AN ADVENTURE IN A HAREM"

A novel comedy featuring scenes on the
Riviera and in Arabia. It tells of a high
spirited American girl's exploits and shows
the inmates and gorgeous splendour of a harem.
The Finest Picture Programme
ever shown in Bombay.

High Class Orchestra.

Prices: Rs. 2; Re. 1-8; Re. 1. As. 8 & As. 4.

Artists and Companies who had unavoidably
to be refused owing to the Royal Opera House
being under construction, will please renew
their applications for occupancy.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

SATURDAY MATINEE

At 4-30

SPECIAL FOR CHILDREN

At 4 As.

Saturday, December 11th 1915

THE BIG EVENT.

"SPECIAL PRIZES."

1. Overture—Band.
2. General Skating.
3. Fiskerts presenting his latest Cycle
Sensation: "The Devil's Ride."
4. Denver Bill & Co., introducing "The
Flying Targets."
5. Overture—Special Band.
6. Moonlight Dance. Watch for the Moon.
7. Denver Bill introducing "The American
Blacksnakes."

THE BOMBAY GAS CO.'S

SOCIAL CLUB.

FANCY DRESS DANCE

Under the distinguished patronage of

H. E. Lady Willingdon.

in aid of

WOMEN'S BRANCH

PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND

Friday 17th December 1915

at 9-30 p. m.

AT THE

GAS WORKS—PAREL.

Admission:—Gents Rs. 2 Ladies Free.

Two Prizes will be given away.

V. N. PINTO,

Hon. Ent. Secy.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE

DANCE

On December 17th, 1915, 9 p. m.

AT THE

TOWN HALL

(Half proceeds to Christmas Tree
for Orphan Children.)

Tickets Rs. 2 (Gent. & Lady).

Re. 1 (Extra Lady).

May be had from:—
G. Dudley, A-1, Ordinance Lines, Colaba.
J. Andeen, Andeen's Retreat, Maanagon.
T. A. G. McDonnell, 18, Victoria Terrace
Byculla.

G. Gordon, 3, Colaba Causeway.

Or from the Office, 36 Cama Buildings,
Bell Lane, Fort.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT

AND

"TAJ MAHAL HOTEL."

APOLLO BUNDER

SPECIAL PROGRAMME

FOR

X'MAS EVE AND NEW YEAR'S

EVE.

By kind permission of Their Excellencies
the Governor's Band will play a selected
programme of music, under the direction
of Mr. E. A. Barratt, from 7 p. m. to mid-
night, on Green's Roof Garden Restaurant,
where special dinners consisting of 10
courses will be served at Rs. 6 per head,
on both nights.

The "Taj Mahal" Hotel Orchestra will
play a selected programme of music on the
Ground Floor of Green's Restaurant from
7 p. m. to midnight on both nights.

A la Carte Service will only be available on
the ground floor Restaurant. Special Dinners
consisting of 10 courses will only be served
on 1st floor Restaurant, at the reduced rate
of Rs. 5 per head.

DRINKS WILL BE SERVED AT THE

USUAL PRICES.

Services of H. E. The Governor's Band
have been also engaged to play a Selected
Programme of Music on BOXING DAY,
Sunday the 26th: December, from 8-30 p. m.
at the "TAJ MAHAL" Hotel, where
Special Dinners will be served at Rs. 5 per
head.

To avoid disappointment customers are
requested to book tables early.

Orders can be booked either at the "Taj
Mahal" Hotel or Green's Restaurant.

Ch. STENGLER,

General Manager,

"Taj Mahal" Hotel & Green's Restaurant.

2635

HAKONE

"TANSAN" WATER

(MAGKAL.)

Stands first of all other mineral waters, as it

is the Best Drink.

If taken regularly it cures:—Kidney,
Appendicitis, Dyspepsia, Skin diseases. Keeps
the bowels clean and increases digestive power.

Renowned Doctors prescribe it for their
patients.

Please get it to-day from:—

PHILLIPS & Co., Hornby Road.

D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market.

D. D. BAHIA & Co., Crawford Market.

Sole Agent:—T. HARA, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

THE NEW AMERICAN CREDIT.

It is understood that the preliminary arrangements for an Anglo-American banking credit, the object of which is to bring further relief to the exchange situation, have now been completed. Certain formalities have yet to be gone through, but the scheme has now reached a stage which permits the publication of some of its features. According to a memorandum issued to bankers the plan provides for the raising of a first credit of \$50,000,000 (£10,000,000) in New York on behalf of eight of the clearing banks on this side. But other banks here will be allotted a participation in the credit, which will be secured by the deposit of securities at the Bank of England. Subsequent credits are also contemplated, which would bring the total amount of the credit to be placed under the control and direction of the International Committee to about \$400,000,000 (£80,000,000), inclusive of the amount realized for us by the Anglo-French Loan. The subsequent credits will be secured by a gold pool, and the credit will be understood to take the form of six months bills. An essential part of the scheme is that a Government guarantee will be given to provide for certain contingencies. The American exchange is still at a level which imposes a serious loss on those who have to make remittances to America, but a marked improvement may be looked for now that the important negotiations which Sir Edward Holden initiated when in New York are on the point of being finally completed.

HOW ARGENTINA FEELS EUROPE.

Latest advices from the Argentine indicate that the weather outlook remains favourable, with the temperature still high. The maize arriving is again irregular in quality. While wheat exports are very restricted, the movement of maize continues to expand, and the shipments to Europe are still on a large scale. The total output of maize in that connection for the week ended in mail week is 515,500 quarters, as against 437,000 quarters for the preceding week. With regard to visible supplies wheat stocks are unaltered at 20,000 tons, while maize has increased 20,000 tons to 190,000 tons, oats have risen 2,000 tons to 7,000 tons, and linseed at 27,000 tons is 12,000 tons to the good. The freight market is still very much hampered by the extreme scarcity of tonnage. During the week there has been an expansion in the exports of frozen and chilled beef to the United Kingdom, the total sent to London and Liverpool being 44,000 quarters. Since last January 3,270,000 quarters of beef have been forwarded to British ports. With regard to mutton and lamb, 6,000 carcasses of each were shipped to London during the past week, bringing up the aggregate for the present season to 754,000 and 266,000 carcasses respectively. Clearances of beef for the week to other European ports include 34,000 quarters to France, and 1,000 quarters to Italy.

GERMAN STEEL SYNDICATE ENDANGERED

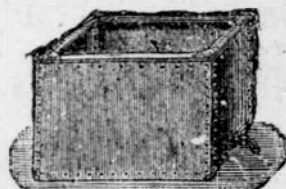
The Thyssen interests, an Essen report says, have given six months' notice of withdrawal from the German steel syndicate, and if their threat is carried out the syndicate is likely to collapse, with serious results to some of the members. Three have been differences for some time with regard to output allotments in certain products, the Thyssen group claiming that others assert to be very unfair privileges. It was the Thyssen group which recently refused its consent to the renewal of the coal syndicate until the Government announced that a syndicate would be formed compulsorily if the trade did not agree upon one.

THE BEST COUGH AND COLD SYRUP FOR CHILDREN.

BITRATE OF TAR AND SUGAR.

What is said to be the best cough syrup ever known—one that is wonderfully effective in relieving coughs, colds, catarrhal and bronchial troubles—is also the cheapest, and so easy to prepare that anyone can make a pint of it at home at small cost by dissolving half a pound of sugar in half a pint of hot water, then adding 2 ozs. of ordinary bitrate of tar, which can be obtained from any chemist. If you haven't it in the house, stir thoroughly, pour into a pint bottle, and it is ready for use. Take one or two teaspoonfuls every hour or two to quickly stop coughs and relieve colds and bronchial troubles. Half this quantity should be given to children, who will be found to be delighted with its pleasant soothing taste.

THE ORIENTAL IRON WORKS.



STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS:
Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire escapes, Gas Railings, etc.
KUMBARWADA 5TH LANE,
GOLPITRA, BOMBAY No. 4.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

(ESTABLISHED 1906.)

Students coached for L. C. C. and Professional Accountants and Auditors' Examinations in Classes held morning and evening or by correspondence system. Terms moderate. Principals, A. J. Mukati F.L.A.A. Certified Accountant and A. S. Madon B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road 561

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Dec. 9th.

Bales.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East India	50
" " Imports	Nil.
Mid. Americans	7.77 unchanged.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9.80
New York 11 a.m. (As known at Liverpool)	
at closing time.	Jan. 12.56-9
New York Official noon call Jan.	Mar. 12.83-10
Jan.	Mar. 12.84 unchanged.
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan. 12.44-6
Mar.	12.73-9

OPENING TONE AND FRIES.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Estimated Sales	To-day's price.
Total Imports	9,000
Months.	
Dec.	7.52
Dec.-Jan.	7.51
Jan.-Feb.	7.50
Feb.-Mar.	7.48
Mar.-Apr.	7.46
Apr.-May	7.43
May-June	7.41
June-July	7.37
July-Aug.	7.34
Aug.-Sept.	7.19
Sept.-Oct.	7.09
Oct.-Nov.	6.95

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 9th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close
December	7.55	2
Dec.-Jan.	7.54	2
Jan.-Feb.	7.53	2
Feb.-Mar.	7.51	2
Mar.-Apr.	7.49	2
Apr.-May	7.46	3
May-June	7.43	3
June-July	7.39	3
July-Aug.	7.36	3
Aug.-Sept.	7.21	3
Sept.-Oct.	7.03	2
Oct.-Nov.	6.98	2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 9th.

M. G. Bengal Good	Unchanged
" " Fully Good	5.35
" " Fine	5.50
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	5.65
" " Fine	5.95
" " Broach Good	6.70
" " Fully Good	6.85
" " Fine	7.00
" " Seinde Good	5.15
" " Fully Good	5.30
" " Fine	5.45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	Bal.
" Exports to Great Britain	44,000
" " to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York January	12.55-5
Futures at New York March	12.84-4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.13-6
Futures at New Orleans January	12.41-6
Futures at New Orleans March	12.73-6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	71
Diamonds	4.71-85
Silver Commercial Bars	56

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Dec. 9th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

£	£
Total Bullion	50,300,000 Dec. 900,000
Public Deposits	52,400,000 Inc. 2,000,000
Other do.	90,000,000 Dec. 3,500,000
Govt. Securities	32,800,000 Inc. 3,000,000
Other do.	92,900,000 Dec. 3,500,000
Notes and Gold	34,800,000 Dec. 800,000

The Bank's RESERVE is 24% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	26 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on Continental Buying—Less offering.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5%	
since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 1/2
Discount Indian Bank	5 1/2
" Bills 6 m/st.	5 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/2
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2
7 day market loans	4 1/2
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£ 304,000
Council Bills—Extra Allotments:—	
Consols	59 + 1/2
Rupce Paper 3 1/2%	54 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loan	80 1/2
Government Securities 3%	68 1/2
Ex: On London at Paris France	27.64-8

THE MAILS.

London, Dec. 9th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

SHEEP SKINS.

London, Dec. 9th.

Sheep Skin sale opened to-day steady with a good demand.
Sheep Skins Madras:—Par to a penny dearer.

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 9th.

3 1/2% 1925/28..	£90 unchanged.
4 1/2% 1925/45..	£97 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java No. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta December. 19/10 1/2

July-September	17/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
December.	20
July-September	17/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
December.	21/9
July-September	18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, December	21/10 1/2
July-September	18/10 1/2

Tone of Java sugar—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Dec. 9th.

WHEAT.

No sellers of Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.

Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian } January 64

Victorian. }

New South Wales }

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Not offered.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold, Dec.

Jan. value unchanged.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-

Ship, Pure Basis. Dec.-Jan. Sellers.

unchanged.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs.

ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Value unchanged.

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship

Dec. Nominal.

Calcutta Linseed.—Not received.

Toria Rapeseed, New Terms Dec.

Jan. Value unchanged.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)

Jan.-Feb. 63/6+ 6d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered

per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Buyers

unchanged. £10-12-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper

Standard Copper G.M.B. £97 1/2 + 1/4

Copper Braziers unchanged.

Yellow Metal unchanged.

Hard Spelter Nominal. unchanged.

Tin Plates I.C. Calcutta 14 x 20, 112 sheets

per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liver-

pool unchanged. 18/9

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B.

4% F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged. £24-10-0

Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartbarrie unchanged. £4-11-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Oardif to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. Sellers. 2/11 1/2 + 1/4

Ceylon Rubber January. unchanged. 3/5

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 10.

The market to-day has ruled quiet but

steady. Some business has been done in the

bazaar in new Akolas for January and March

and a small business has been put through

in fine Bengal, January and March.

Ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—

F. G. Bengal, January 226.

Fine Akola, January 254.

Good Broach April, 292.

MASSAS PATIL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth: Fine P.G. Good. Delivery.

M. G. Broach .. 294 .. 291 Apr. 1916

M. G. Bengalis .. 232 226 .. Jan. 1916

M. G. Bengalis .. 232 226 .. Jan. 1916

M. G. Sind Punjab .. 127/8 .. Jan. 1916

M. G. Kinnies .. 236/6 ..

M. G. Mathia .. 272 .. Jan. 1916

M. G. Wards, Hingmash .. 272 ..

M. G. Raspoore .. 273 ..

M. G. Akola, Khana .. 252 ..

M. G. Yestmal .. 252 .. Mar. 1916

M. G. Dharmagum, Pula .. 252 ..

M. G. Omrawade .. 252 ..

M. G. Waters .. 252 ..

M. G. Western .. 252 ..

M. G. Bhargakote .. 252 ..

M. G. Bhopore .. 252 ..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery

Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the

Exchange.

COLABA, December, 10th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growth: Super Fine. Fully Good. Delivery.

Bengals (H.G.) .. 232 220 .. Ready N. C.

Bengals (M.G.) .. 250 238 228 .. Ready N. C.

Sind-Punjab .. 250 238 227 .. 1/25 Jan. 16.

(M.G.) .. 227 219 .. 1/25 Jan. 16.

Khandas (M.G.) .. 242 228 .. Ready N. C.

Barrow (M. G.) .. 238 224 .. 1/25 Jan. 16.

Barrow (M. G.) .. 238 224 .. Ready N. C.

Oomra (M. G.) .. 255 247 .. Ready N. C.

(Fair-Sing) .. 257 250 .. Ready N. C.

Akola-Khina .. 255 247 .. 1/25 Jan. 16.

Oomrawade .. 250 238 .. Ready N. C.

Oomrawade .. 250 238 .. 1/25 Jan. 16.

Dharmagum .. 250 238 .. Ready N. C.

Dharmagum .. 250 238 .. 1/25 Jan. 16.

Yestmal (M.G.) .. 270 258 .. Ready N. C.

Nagpore .. 272 265 .. 1/25 Jan. 16.

Kampti (M.G.) .. 272 267 .. 1/25 Jan. 16.

Wardha Hingmash (M.G.) .. 274 267 .. Ready N. C.

Broach (M. G.) .. 300 .. 1/25 Jan. 16.

Mathia (M. G.) .. 234 222 .. Ready N. C.

Bhargakote Bija-

per (M.G.) .. 260 Ready O. C.

Sawad, Dhawar .. 265 Ready O. C.

Western (M.G.) .. 265 Ready O. C.

(H.G.) .. 260 Ready O. C.

Oomra (M.G.) .. 270 Ready O. C.

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PREPARED

AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official

quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise

stated) "Jutea Toned" inclusive of 5 annas per

of Mucadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton,

Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bom-

bay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on

9th December 1915:—

Cotton .. 12,884 Bales

Wheat .. 8,936 cwts

Linseed .. 4,662 "

Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed .. 783 "

Ginjellyseed	6.433
Poppyseed	5.54
Groundnuts	2.799
Castorseed	2.318
Rice	6.888
Myrabollams	1.128
Tonseed	7.721
Gram	2.066
Jowar	7.45
Maize	4.29
Barley	7.38

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Dec. 10th—5-30 p.m.

Bazaar. Rail.

Term. Delivery.

Rs. a p. Rs. a p.

Wheat, White Delhi

70-30 .. 46 0 0 6 14 0

Wheat, White Cawnpore

70-30 .. 45 0 0 6 13 6

Wheat, Karachi Bangla.

45 0 0 6 13 0

Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.

7 1 0 7 7 0

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore

6 13 0 7 3 0

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay First Extra Race Meeting, Mahalaxmi Race Course, 12 noon.
Salvation Army Industrial Exhibition and Sale of Work, Town Hall, noon.

MONDAY, Dec. 13.

Bombay Cricket Carnival: Lord Willingdon v. XI v. All-India XI.
Bombay Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 14.

Bombay Cricket Carnival: England vs. India. Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra s. s. Querimba will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra s. s. Querimba will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 15.

Bombay Cricket Carnival: England vs. India. Wilson Philological Lecture on "Gujarati" by Mr. Divatia, University Hall, 6 p.m.
Sawson Mechanics Institute, Lecture by Mr. Bhargava on "Egypt," 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, Annual Meeting and presentation of prizes at Society's School, Mahim, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Dec. 11.

134 Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard duties during December.—Guards will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Drills, Drill Order with helmets, bayonettes and water bottles.
5 days 9th to 13th Dec., "G" Coy., 1 N.C.O. and 6 men per day.
4 days 14th to 17th Dec., "B" Coy., 1 N.C.O. and 6 men per day.
5 days 18th to 21st Dec., "C" Coy., 1 N.C.O. and 6 men per day.
3 days 22nd to 24th Dec., "A" Coy., 1 N.C.O. and 6 men per day.
2 days 25th to 26th Dec., "E" Coy., 1 N.C.O. and 6 men per day.
6 days 27th to 31st Dec., "F" Coy., 1 N.C.O. and 6 men per day.

229. Battalion Parade.—In accordance with the Schedule of Training, the adult Battalion will parade as strong as possible, to-day Saturday December 11th, at 5 p.m. on the North end of the Oval for Battalion Drill and a short route march.
Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, bayonettes and water bottles.
300. Medals.—Applications for Officers Volunteer Decoration and Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th inst.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

December, 10.
Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby, B.V.A. Commanding.
1067.—DUTIES.—
Duties for the ensuing week commencing 12th Dec. 1915.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.
No. 1038.—PARADES.—
No. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahalaxmi Battery to-morrow the 11th inst. for Fort Manning at 7 a.m.
The parade detailed for the 11th inst. at Colaba for Officers and Sergeants is cancelled.

Parades for the ensuing week commencing 12th Dec. 1915.—Officers and Sergeants will parade at Colaba for 7.50 B. L. Gun Drill at 7 a.m.

Thursday 16th.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters for Dummy Loader drill at 7 a.m.

All members who have not drawn their pay are requested to attend at 8 a.m. on Saturday 18th.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahalaxmi Battery for Fort Manning at 7 a.m.

No. 1039.—MOTOR CYCLES.—
All members in possession of motor cycles will submit their names with the number of the cycles to the Adjutant's Office before the 20th inst.

No. 1040.—CLOTHING.—
All great coats and water bottles to be returned to Headquarters, Bazaar Gate St., Fort, as soon as possible.

No. 1041.—LEAVE.—
The following N. C. Officers and men are granted leave:—
No. 775 Sergt. A. A. Spilling from 20-12-15 to 1-1-16.
No. 1552 Gr. Osborne H. C. from 12-12-15 to 1-1-16.

No. 1042.—MEDALS.—
All applications for Long Service Medals to be forwarded to this Office by the 20th inst.

No. 4 Company, AHMEDABAD.
No. 1043.—PARADES.—
The Company will parade as follows:—
Sunday 12th inst. at 9-30 a.m. Rifle Exercise.
Sunday 12th inst. at 5 p.m. Section Gun Drill.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lt., B.V.A. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. C. Richardson V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batta., B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens this evening, commencing at 5-45 to 7-30 p.m.

March.—Carry On.
Overture.—The Caliph of Bagdad Boileau.
Valse.—Aclamations.
Polka.—(Carnet Solo) The Star of England.
Land.
Selection (Nautical) A Life on the Ocean.
Intermezzo.—Rococo, Rondo-Vous.
Serenade.—Cabaletta.—Ernani (Euphonium Solo).
Two Step.—Catch Me.
Higgs

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Major H. P. Strong and Officers of the 106th Infantry, the Band of the 106th Infantry under the direction of Mr. B. Colonna, Band Master will play the following programme of music this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)
March.—My Congratulations ... Blankenburg

Overture.—Zampa.
Valse.—The Barcarolle.
Selection.—The Mikado.
Pizzicato Solo.—Lilliputian.
Intermezzo.—Cacalera Rusticana.
Masquerade.

BAND AT MAHALAKSHMI RACE COURSE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batta., B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play a programme of music at the Race Course under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Persia which left Bombay on the 14th ultimo arrived in London on Thursday the 9th inst. All well.

REPORTED THEFT.

Moraji Nensi, a cotton broker, residing in Garibdas Lane, reports the theft of ornaments, valued at Rs. 550, from a cupboard in his house.

THE GURJAR SABHA.

A meeting of the Gurjar Sabha will be held to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kandewadi, Girgaon. Mr. Sandilal K. Jainik of the Servants of India Society will deliver an address on "the coming Congress."

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when Pandit Kavi Maharanishanker, will deliver a lecture on "The Social and Religious Systems among the Hindus in the oldest time."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No plague or cholera cases were reported in Bombay on Thursday. There were three cases of small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 75, as compared with 59 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 73 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2906, out of which 16 turned out to be infected.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Educational Society Mr. Mangaldas Ichhanram Mehta will deliver a lecture on "A chat on Indian Industries" at the Kelwadi Municipal School Hall at Girgaon to-morrow at 5-15 (S.T.) Mr. M. A. Jannah, Bar-at-Law, will preside. The public are cordially invited to attend.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Sonia Bhagla, an old Hindu, was crossing Princess Street north to south at 5 a.m. on Thursday, when he heard the bugle of an approaching motor car. He began to run across the road, when he tripped and fell. He was injured and removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died. At a Coroner's inquest held yesterday, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CONFUSED TRAM-CAR CONDUCTOR.

Ramnarayan Dulabham, a conductor in the Bombay Tramway Company, was standing on the tram truck, Borj Bunder, when seeing two cars coming he got confused and in getting out of the way of one he got into the way of the other and was knocked down and injured. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of the C Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day at the Servants of India Society's Home, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to give expression to the Committee's grief at the death of Sir Pherozshah J. Mehta, elect. delegates for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress and transact any other business that may be placed before the meeting.

ENGLISH MAILS.

We are informed by the Superintendent of the P. & O. Company that he has received a telegram from his Managing Directors advising him that Government requirements at ports en route on his outward voyage have delayed the Karmala bringing the English Mail of 2nd December and consequently the Salve cannot arrive at Bombay before the 22nd inst. This will entail the homeward Australian Mail steamer Malwa proceeding from Colombo to Bombay to take the Indian Mail on the 19th Dec.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The following have booked their passages by the P. & O. s. s. Khira leaving Bombay on Sunday:—
Mr. G. M. Bass, Mr. H. L. Blick, Mr. R. J. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. H. M. and Mrs. Comley, Rev. A. E. Darling, Mrs. Darling, 4 children and infant, Miss E. Dawson, Mr. G. B. Durnford, Mr. E. Edis, Mr. G. G. Evans, Mrs. Evans and infant, Mr. T. Gummell, Mr. W. Hall, Mrs. W. F. Hudson, Mr. M. S. Hughes, Hon. Sir Ali Imam, K.C.S.I., Miss L. Macdonald, Miss E. Macdonald, 2 children, Mr. V. H. Muller, Miss Myers, Mr. E. K. L. Nandkeelkar, Mr. John Reoch, Mrs. J. Reynolds, Mr. G. G. Robertson, Rev. H. R. Scott, Mr. Jagat Ram Sethi, Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. J. Steel, Mr. P. P. Sweeting, Mr. T. S. Debrae, Mrs. Shaw and infant, Mrs. Heath, child and nurse, Mr. G. H. Karma, Mrs. Tackaberry and child, Mr. G. H. Brown, Mrs. Debbs, Miss Mace, Mr. A. Wallenberg, Mrs. R. F. Gresswell.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—More than four hundred million passengers travel by the third class every year. More than ninety per cent. of the earnings of the railway companies are derived from the third class passengers. And yet these very people are treated "like dumb driven cattle." The cruellest cut of all is that even when a lot of third class carriages are lying idle in the sidings of an important station, the railway servant does not think of utilising them to accommodate the extra passengers, but stows them away in the carriages of which the train is composed. I wonder why the conduct of the railway servant towards the third class passengers has so long escaped the notice of the Indian National Congress. Are the sufferings of more than four hundred millions of passengers of no account in the eyes of the Congress? It can hardly say so. What then is the reason of their silence? I believe it is due to nothing more or less than indifference, a trait which is so peculiarly Indian, and which is so often responsible for the continuance of gross abuses. The Bombay Provincial Conference removed the reproach at its last sessions and its President made a stirring speech, which still rings in the ears of the persons whose misfortune it is to travel by the third class. Would not the Congress also wipe off the reproach this year? The licence enjoyed by the companies requires to be condemned in the strongest possible manner. During the regime of our most beloved and popular Viceroy Lord Hardinge the woes of the third class passenger stand a good chance of redress, if they are placed before his Excellency by the Congress in the shape of definite proposals.—Yours, etc.

A. K. S.

SALVATION ARMY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

OPENED BY LADY WILLINGDON.

Lady Willingdon performed the opening ceremony yesterday at the Town Hall, Bombay, of the Salvation Army Industrial Exhibition and Sale of Work. The Town Hall was tastefully decorated with flags on the occasion. Her Excellency, who was accompanied by the Hon. I. B. Thomas-Freeman, was on arrival received by Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker, and conducted to the platform. Among those present were—Lady Tata; the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain; Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna; the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas; Mr. Hornusji A. Wadia; Mr. Purshotamdas Thakore and others.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Commissioner Booth Tucker, welcoming her Excellency said:—"The Industrial Exhibition and Sale of Work, which you have so kindly consented to open, gives a bird's-eye view of some of the practical activities of the Salvation Army in India. We will not weary your Excellency with any description of this work, as particulars will be found in the explanatory leaflet which we have prepared for this purpose. Our special object, however, in establishing these industries has been to help those who have fallen in the battle of life. We have churches and sometimes with equal appropriateness, the church of the dead sheep. We are amongst the greatest employers of labour in the world, but it is not the clever artisans and able-bodied workmen who come to us. They go where they can earn the highest wages. It is the deadbeats of the working world whom we receive, employ, set upon their feet and send back by thousands every year to the ordinary channels of labour. We endeavour at the same time to teach the wastrel, the idler, the won't-work and the don't-work of society, that labour is honorable, and that the worst and weakest and most unfortunate of them can, if they so please, earn a good living for themselves and their families, instead of being dependent on the doles of the charitable, or resorting to a life of crime. We market their produce for them. This is necessary. Under modern conditions they cannot, as a rule, market it for themselves. This is one reason why we have come to Bombay. We are hoping that its merchants will favour us with their orders. We want to show them our produce, and we hope that in helping us they may also help themselves. We also want their advice. We want them to say, through us, to our poor workers, 'Do this kind of work, and we will give you orders which will keep every criminal tribesman in your settlements busy for the next two or three years.' Your Excellency's presence with us on this occasion will, we are sure, encourage them to help us in this direction, and may I say to look into the dark underworld of misery, misfortune and misdeeds, in the midst of which we spend the greater part of our lives, but which is often a terror to our neighbours. It is a part of the life of India as of other lands; that one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives; and perhaps it is because they know so little of it, that they so often fail to help, or place their benefactions, where they are beyond the reach of that dark underworld. Speaking for them, we say, they do not ask, or require, charity, but opportunity. The truest charity will be to multiply the means by which they may help themselves, and earn for themselves and their families an honest and sufficient livelihood."

LADY WILLINGDON'S APPRECIATION.

Her Excellency said she had real pleasure in coming there that day to open the exhibition. Nobody could disagree that the work the Salvation Army was doing, was perfectly wonderful. She paid a tribute of praise to the energetic way in which Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker were performing their duties. They had specially come from Simla for the two days' ceremonies and were shortly going to Madras, and it appeared to her Excellency that if she and Lord Willingdon were living busy lives, Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker were leading a still busier life. She hoped the exhibition would be a tremendous success and they would get all the orders they wished for. She wished the exhibition great success and declared it open.

Her Excellency then inspected the different articles exhibited.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

140 WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 9.

At to-day's hearing of the supplementary conspiracy case Corporal Wala and Sergeant Paundery deposed to a large crowd of Indians having gone on the night of the 19th February 1915 from the Ferozepore Cantonment station towards the rifle range and the men in the barracks having been turned out at 10 p.m. A number of witnesses belonging to the railway staff gave evidence regarding the sale of third class tickets and the journey of some of accused on the 19th and 20th February, 1915, between Ferozepore and various stations.

Kundan Singh, son of late S. B. Acharya, bore evidence to Sunder Singh's seditious conversation and added his father was murdered in June 1914 for his pro-Government tendencies. Dalip Chand who was employed in the railway at Shanghai with Karan Chand Kholi, stated that the latter used to get bundles of the Ghadr newspaper, recite it to others, and give copies to people to read. The man was dismissed from the railway service on the complaint of the Police Superintendent. The thirty-seven witnesses examined to-day were briefly cross-examined, making the total of 140.

A number of questions will be put at Monday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council regarding police protection against anarchical crimes in Calcutta and the famine at Bankura.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

The usually large audiences that have found their way to the Excelsior Theatre during the past seven days to see the clever film production of "The Prisoner of Zenda" have given unmistakable proof that a really good picture play does not pass unacknowledged in this city. "The Prisoner of Zenda," as we said last week, is one of the most interesting and best acted films ever brought to Bombay, and there is ample justification for the belief that its sequel, "Rupert of Hentzau," which will be shown during the ensuing week, beginning to-night, is equally meritorious.

JOSEPH BLASCHECK.

Mr. Joseph Blascheck, the eminent humorist and eclectician gives an entertainment which is quite distinctive from anything we have heard before. Character sketches, humorous songs, stories and monologues, dramatic recitations, and caricature studies follow each other in rapid succession. No performer that has ever been to this country has received such unstinted praise from the critics. Miss Austin, who supports him, is a charming vocalist and entertainer, and she too is an artist of exceptional merit.

"There is no fuss, no fussing for effect (says an old Australian playgoer), but the two artists secure the interested attention of the audience by means of a witty little duet touching upon some of the peculiarities of a concert and concert-goers. We were then treated to a fine character study of one of those lying old humbugs, such as W. W. Jacobs has made us familiar with in his imitable stories. Blascheck didn't paint his face or change his evening dress for a greasy jersey and a sou'-wester, but all the same, we saw and heard that rusty-voiced old beer-soaker pitch his untruthful but execrably funny yarn as distinctly and as effectively, as if that individual himself had just stepped ashore from his dirty old coal barge. I commenced to realise that I was listening to no ordinary entertainer or humorist, but to a man capable of putting the spark of life into the dry bones of words which an author has to use to faintly convey the creations of his mind. Then like a flash the performer completely changed his identity, and we found ourselves following the fortunes of a love-sick yokel who sent us into fits of laughter by an account of remarkable versatility. It would take too long to enumerate in detail the feast of good things that were put before us. The programme included, on the evening I refer to, Blascheck's marvellous study of an old Justice of the Peace, a wonderful representation of an east-end coster, the charming story of "The Little Red Ribbon" (all written and composed by the performer himself), and the most dramatic and original rendering of Marc Anthony's oration over the body of Julius Caesar that I have ever heard in my life. What a range of subjects. What an extraordinary exhibition of versatility! Yes, the man is a genius; there is no other word that describes him."

Mr. Blascheck and his clever partner Miss Alice Austin commenced their short season at the Excelsior on Friday, the 24th so we shall have something cheery at that popular play-house during the 'Xmas holidays."

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The phenomenal success which has waited upon the issue by Thanhouser's Big Productions Ltd., of the serial film, "The Million Dollar Mystery" has offered exceptional stimulus to the interest centred in the company's next similar production. The latter "The Zudora Mystery" will be offered to the public by the enterprising management of the above picture theatre. The first instalment of six parts of this fascinating film series of love and adventure will be screened from to-day and there seems to be little doubt that the film will be in as great a demand as the previous production. "The Zudora Mystery" comes to Bombay under auspicious circumstances. For one thing it will have no prejudices to overcome, for the spade-work in its handling has been done by its predecessor. The reputation of the Thanhouser Co. so far as serial film production is concerned has been made by "The Million Dollar Mystery" and it is a reputation that will suffer no damage from "Zudora." The skilful building up of the plot, the many ingenious little turns given to the story and its masterly treatment, combine to produce a feeling of intense interest in the destinies of the characters. It is this desire to know what is going to happen next which makes the serial possible, and in the present case, it is fostered to an unusually large extent. Zudora is presented as the daughter of a deceased mine-owner, and the tale revolves about the attempts of a gang of criminals to rob the girl of her inheritance. The atmosphere of mystery which is attendant upon the movements and plotting of the crooks is exceedingly well created, while the imagination is stimulated by the Grecian saloon of Madame du Val, its fountain, and its secret chambers and doors. The sensational element, too, is pronounced, and strangely enough there is more real "meat" in the serial in ratio to its length than there is in the majority of three or four reel productions.

In order to bring together in a readily accessible form the law contained in the different sets of Defence of India Rules the Legislative Department has undertaken their consolidation and the result will shortly be issued as the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915.

Mr. A. K. A. S. Janna has made an endowment of a sum of Rs. 1,000 in Government of India loan beginning from next year, the interest from which is to be devoted to purchase a gold medal to be awarded yearly by the Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Burma, to the student topping the list at the final examination of the Burma Government Medical School held in Rangoon and examination in practical midwifery held at Madras.

GERMANY'S HUGE LOSSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Possimists as to the ultimate result of the war must be agreeably surprised at the statement regarding the German losses made by the Mr. McKenna and the official representative with the British Press, Mr. McKenna confidently places the German losses at two hundred thousand a month, while the Press correspondent puts their total losses for fifteen months at four and a half million, of which three million will not return. This latter figure agrees with the total arrived at by Mr. McKenna. The losses in human life are stupendous, and the dense formation adopted by the Germans in attack may be held responsible for the enormous list of dead, and the vast proportion that will not return to the firing line for other causes such as partial disablement, ruined health, etc. It will be thought, perhaps, in some quarters that the figures quoted are too sanguine. If the tremendous fronts on which the Germans are fighting are taken into consideration, together with the recklessness with which human life has been wasted, it will be found that the estimate is a conservative one. The problem at once presents itself as to how Germany can continue the war when she has such a terrible drain upon the manhood of the country. And the answer can only be once more, the reckless sacrifice of the industrial conditions of Germany. At the end of the war will be extremely precarious. She has financed the war by internal loans and borrowings, which she hoped to pay back from the indemnity she was to have secured from Russia and France. A large indemnity was as much in the forefront of the German plans as her national desire for a place in the sun. The war was to have been won within a very few months, and the whole cost of it was to have been obtained from the two enemies she contemplated having to deal with. The huge stores, which fifteen months of war have proved she had accumulated, would have been exhausted but little, and she would thus have been in a position, well prepared and equipped and well financed, to have played for that isolated war with England on which she had set her heart. The advent of England had cast that plan to the winds. German commerce is at an end, the vast stores have been but dissipated in ill conceived operations, which have only proved successful at a cost which nullifies their gain, the indemnity is completely removed from the realm of possibilities, and she has to face at the end of the war a condition which she never contemplated and never prepared for. The longer the war lasts, the greater the damage to her commerce and her industries, and the less effective her trade will again turn the corner. Three million men rendered more or less incapable of work at factory, bench or mine is a big handicap to a country which will be compelled to seek commercial success to clear off the indemnity she will inevitably have to pay. Not only do the young conscripts figure in the casualty lists, but the reservists and men for home defence only, men who may be regarded as finished artisans. The infliction of such huge losses on the manhood of a nation hits the country in more ways than one; it affects its population, its commerce, and its financial standing. Germany, therefore, is paying for herself a path that will cause her considerable pain and anxiety the farther she travels along it. Like a gambler she has flung high stake after high stake in the hopes of retrieving others. Her Serbian campaign promises to be another costly venture for her in the course of time. It is statements which bear the impress of truth, such as this regarding German losses on humanity, that tend to the conclusion that the end of the war, when it does come, will come with startling swiftness. The duration of the war is said to be a mathematical problem, determined by the losses Germany endures. The Germans realise the hollow-ness of such forecasts, thanks to the failure of their time tables for the entry into Paris, Calais and Warsaw; and the British nation would be well advised to avoid arithmetical calculations and devote its energies towards further increasing these casualties, which Germany will, in the days to come, have increasing cause to bemoan.—Yours, etc.

C. J. DESAI.

Tardeo, 7th Dec.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

MAHARAJA OF NATTORE'S XI V ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

A cricket match was played in Calcutta on the 5th inst. between the Maharaja of Nattore's team and St. Xavier's Past and Present which ended in a draw. K. Seshachari, the well-known wicket-keeper was responsible for the dismissal of seven men behind the wickets. Chandarana and Semper of Bombay Hindus and Nazir Hussain of Amritsar figured in the match. Hussain took 5 wickets for 52 runs.

ST. XAVIER'S (PAST & PRESENT).

Vaughan c Seshachari b Semper	44
F. O'Connell lbw. b Chandarana	7
F. Ford st. Seshachari b Langrana	63
C. Ford st. Seshachari b Langrana	9
E. Mubert st. Seshachari b Langrana	5
D. Cruz st. Seshachari b Langrana	26
F. Fisher st. Seshachari b Langrana	5
P. K. K. Ray b Langrana	0
H. Dagnair b Langrana	0
B. Walsh st. Seshachari b Langrana	14
J. Ryper not out	14
Extras	14
Total	189

MAHARAJA OF NATTORE'S XI.

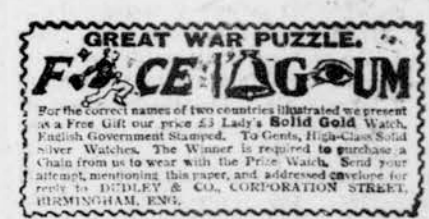
Purehotam, not out	55
Semper not out	52
Nasir, Maharaj Kumar	Yusuf K.
Seshachari, Ray Langrana, K. Roy	0
Chandarana and E. I. Roy, did not bat.	0
Extras	6
Total	113

PURE AIR DURING SLEEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the exhilarating and delightful cold weather has fairly set in, permit me to invite public attention to a note of warning sounded by Dr. Henry McCormac, M.D. against the "real risk which we incur (in) closing our sleeping-chamber windows, of debarring ourselves of pure air during our repose" through the "constant, uneasy dread of taking cold" which so haunts our minds. Dr. McCormac states:—"The mainly unreasoning dread of night air, so termed, is a great impediment to free ventilation by night. And yet day and night air is the same virtually, does not differ appreciably. The air by night, whether damp or dry, is equally pure, equally salubrious with the air by day and calls not less solicitously for ceaseless admission into our dwellings. Air, even it reaches the lungs, is always damp. Quite dry air is irrespirable. It needs no peculiar or unusual habitude in order to breathe what is termed night air. Exposure to contact with the day air, equally prepares us for contact with and exposure to the air by night. We can multiply our covering by night with even greater ease than we can by day and with the most perfect certainty of producing and maintaining warmth. With warm, abundant night coverings there is not a shadow of risk. Consumption by H. McCormac, M.D. Again, the immense value of a brisk walk at the sea shore on a cold frosty morning or of sea bathing in developing the appetite for breakfast is well known by every one who indulges in this delightful, free and priceless pastime. Yours, etc.

Bombay, 6. Dec.



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LATE SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

GREAT MEMORIAL MEETING.

20,000 PEOPLE PRESENT

THE GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE.

THE VICEROY'S MESSAGE.

India has ere this mourned the loss of many a great son. Citizens of many a city have often assembled together to do honour to a departed follow-citizen who was also a great Indian. But probably no Indian city ever witnessed such a vast and awe-inspiring assemblage as gathered together last evening in the Congress pandal "to weep the loss of India's greatest patriot."

Certainly the citizens of Bombay had never before met together in such a unique gathering. It was and will ever remain a historic meeting in the annals of the city as long as the city endures,—because last evening the citizens of Bombay assembled together to pay a last tribute to, and to take steps to perpetuate, the memory of one who was, as Sir Narayan Chandavarkar truly said, "the Prince of Bombay Citizenship." For after all while all India felt the loss, Bombay's loss, as Mr. Wadia said, was the greatest. The fact that the meeting was held in the Congress pandal,—and this was a most fortunate circumstance,—enhanced the unique character of the meeting. And Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla appropriately referred to this fact when he said that in this great assembly were centred and identified two of Sir Pherozeshah's leading loves,—his love for the city for which he laboured so strenuously and so long, and his love for the political advancement of his country.

Having referred to this meeting, as the greatest assemblage of Bombay's citizens, it is not necessary to dwell on its cosmopolitan character. It gladdened one's heart to see and to take part in that meeting; for it was so perfect in every sense,—except one. One instinctively felt the absence of one element,—and it was the presence of Sir Pherozeshah himself. For the last forty years a public meeting in Bombay has meant a meeting dominated by the towering personality of that Prince of Bombay. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that ere this, the majority of Bombay's citizens have flocked to a public meeting not so much because of their interest in the object of the meeting, but to hear and to enjoy the speech of their most beloved leader. And Sir Narayan Chandavarkar only voiced the feeling of every one present in the meeting when he said "I feel that Sir Pherozeshah must be here. I cannot realize the thought that his familiar figure is no more with us."

After the election of Lord Willingdon as the President of the meeting, the proceedings quite unexpectedly began with the reading, by Lord Willingdon, of a telegram from the Viceroy received in the morning in which the Viceroy associated himself with the people of Bombay in expressing their grief at the loss of "a great Parsi, a great citizen, a great patriot and a great Indian." This touching message and the announcement of a generous donation to the Memorial Fund from the Viceroy added much to the impressiveness of the occasion. And the impressiveness was enhanced by the speech of Lord Willingdon himself, who rising to the occasion made a speech which held his hearers spell-bound. His speech was very brief, but it was the most forceful speech of the day as it was the best speech Lord Willingdon has ever delivered as Governor of Bombay. He struck a personal note which at once appealed to the hearts of those present. "By his death," he said, "I feel a real sense of personal loss. . . I always found him a true and loyal friend, a courteous gentleman, a man who, I have good reason to know, was full of the warmest and deepest human sympathy." Sir Narayan Chandavarkar who moved the first resolution did so in a speech which was for the greater part listened to with rapt attention and which constituted the most perfect tribute to the memory of Sir Pherozeshah paid at the meeting. Sir Pherozeshah, he said, over and above being what the Viceroy in his speech had described him to be, "an Imperialist worthy of the best and noblest traditions and genius of the British race and the Empire." Mr. Birkett referred to an oft forgotten aspect of Sir Pherozeshah's character and career when he said "nothing was too small for him, and, as you all know, nothing too great." Sir Pherozeshah, he added, was a leader in practically every movement affecting the welfare of the city and speaking on behalf of the British merchants of Bombay, "by whom Sir Pherozeshah was ever held in the highest esteem."

he struck the right note which none would have welcomed so much as Sir Pherozeshah himself, when he said, that the question of community of caste or of creed, did not apply in these days, for to-day "as one nation we deplore the death of the great Sir Pherozeshah." Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla emphasized Sir Pherozeshah's services in the cause of local self-government and Mr. Wadia, who spoke very feelingly, rightly asked "what greater service could any man render to his community than to bring to it the name, the fame, the glory and the greatness which Sir Pherozeshah brought to his community?"

Sir Dinshaw Petit in moving the resolution regarding the memorial or memorials to be raised to Sir Pherozeshah, referred to a characteristic aspect of Sir Pherozeshah's career. Sir Pherozeshah, said Sir Dinshaw Petit, cared neither for favour, or from any quarter. "If," he added, "Sir Pherozeshah had sought favouritism, he would have acquired the highest titles and honours. He despised, however, honours and titles so acquired as he did also those who entered public life with the object of furthering their own personal ends." Dr. Mackichan, who spoke with the impressive ease usual with him, a characteristic in which no previous speaker approached him,—confined himself to paying a great and admiring tribute to Sir Pherozeshah's services in the cause of education. And he expressed a wish, that as Sir Pherozeshah's activities were varied and his services were as manifold as they were great, not one but many memorials would be necessary so that coming generations might realize the debt which they owed to him.

Lord and Lady Willingdon, who were accompanied by their son, the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas, were received by the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. J. E. Wadia, and others, and conducted to the platform.

More than 20,000 people were present, including: H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda; Sir Ali Imam; the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard; the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaudhary; the Hon. Mr. Carmichael; the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy; Sir Dinshaw M. Petit; Sir Sassoon J. David; Sir Cowasji Jehangir; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar; Sir Dorab Tata; the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla; Sir Bhagchandra Krishna; the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy; Sir V. D. Thackersey; the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wadia; the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad; the Hon. Mr. H. A. Wadia; the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McKinnon; Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna; the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett; the Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne; the Hon. Mr. M. De P. Webb; the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr; the Hon. Sir F. L. Spott; the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Visandas; the Hon. Mr. Lalubhoy Samaldas; the Hon. Mr. S. K. Reddy; the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Hon. Mr. Upasani; Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan; Rev. Dr. Scott; Prof. O. V. Muller; Mr. Narottam M. Goudas; Mr. Ratan J. Tata; Mr. A. M. Tod; Mr. N. V. Gokhale; Dr. Stanley Reed; Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama; Mr. Jehangir B. Petit; Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Shamsulma Dastur; D. P. Sanjana; Mr. R. P. Masani; Mr. N. J. Gamadia; Mr. Rustomji B. Jijibhoy; Mr. Byramji R. E. Jijibhoy; Mr. K. S. Jyer; Mr. Salubhoy C. Barodawala; Mr. V. A. Dabholkar; Mr. H. P. Mody and the Hon. Moulvi Rafuddin Ahmed.

The proceedings commenced with the reading by the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy the Sheriff of Bombay, of the requisition convening the meeting. Sir Cowasji Jehangir proposed that his Excellency the Governor be requested to take the chair at this meeting held to honour the memory of that great and glorious son of India, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

Sir Sassoon J. David seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

THE VICEROY'S MESSAGE.

The Governor, who was received with loud cheers, said:

My first duty this afternoon is to read a telegram to you from his Excellency the Viceroy which I received this morning from Simla which runs thus:

"I should like to associate myself with the people of Bombay, who are meeting to-day to express their grief at the loss of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and to take steps to perpetuate his memory. (Applause.) He was a great Parsi, a great citizen, a great patriot and a great Indian (loud applause) and India could ill afford to lose him especially in these times. Please convey my very deep sympathy to Lady Mehta. I should like to subscribe Rs. 1,000 (applause) to any memorial fund that may be initiated as the result of your meeting."

Lord Willingdon said he had sent the following answer to the Viceroy's message of sympathy:

"Will read your telegram to meeting to-day. Bombay will warmly appreciate your kind message and generous donation."

Continuing, Lord Willingdon said:—I have also to tell you that we have had a letter from Sir Currimbhoy regretting his inability to be present to-day and also from the Grand Old Man of India (cheers) Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and others.

Lord Willingdon, continuing, said:—I am glad to be here in my official capacity amongst this vast gathering of my fellow citizens to join you in paying a last tribute to the memory of my old friend, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and in expressing our sense of the deep and heavy loss we have sustained in the death of this great leader in the public life of your city and your country.

I remember very well when first I came to Bombay, having little acquaintance with Indians and no knowledge of Indian life,

I had formed the impression that I should find in Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the principal and most powerful opponent of Government, in its efforts to carry on the administration of the Presidency. But what has been my experience? I found in him a strong and resourceful opponent if he thought we were wrong, a warm and loyal supporter if he thought we were right, a fearless critic in his public life, but one who never allowed his personal disapproval to interfere with his personal friendship. And in his private life I always found him a true and loyal friend, a courteous gentleman, a man whom I have good reason to know was full of the warmest, deepest human sympathy. By his death I feel a real sense of personal loss and if that be so, how much greater must the loss be to all of you who knew him well, who had felt the influence of his powerful personality, and who ceaseless far better than I what strenuous and devoted work he did during the three score years and ten of his life for the welfare of his fellow men.

Gokhale and Pherozeshah Mehta have been taken from us, two great leaders who could ill be spared in these anxious and difficult times that we have before us. But have they not left us some legacy, some characteristics which we can take away to-day to help us always in our future lives? I think we can. They both were men of strong character and gave their views and opinions on public questions fearlessly and freely, regardless of whether such views and opinions were for the moment approved by the Government or were popular in the public eye. Not less did they refrain from unfair and carping criticism from all controversy for controversy's sake, and especially from anything in the nature of rash and unscrupulous appeals to public prejudice and animosity. Shall we not all do well to remember these characteristics and to determine from now forward to put away from us all petty jealousies, all unworthy motives in our lives, and act with-out fear or favour as our conscience bids us in all matters that arise for our decision?

Again they were both great patriots, great lovers of their country, eager for its progress, anxious to secure for it by constitutional means a more national life under the aegis of British rule, always seeking to promote our King-Emperor's message of love and sympathy and fellowship among all the people who in their various occupations are working for the prosperity of this land.

We are met to-day to take the first steps in raising a permanent memorial to the memory of our great citizen, but I feel that the greatest memorial we can give him, is each one of us as we leave this hall to determine to show more love and sympathy to each other, a greater confidence in the sincerity of each other's actions, a better understanding of each other's aspirations, a warmer and more cordial co-operation among all those who will, I am confident, work together for long years to promote the progress and advance of India.

THE CITY'S GRIEF.

SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar then moved:—That this meeting of the citizens and inhabitants of Bombay resolves to place on record its sense of profound grief at the great loss which the country in general and this Presidency in particular have sustained by the death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, M.A., K.C.I.E., who possessing a rare combination of gifts of statesmanship, devoted himself faithfully for forty years to the service of his country, and by his arduous labours in civic, provincial and imperial affairs won the position of a courageous leader of his people and a loyal and unselfish adviser of Government, setting by his counsel and political intuition a salutary example of probity and patriotism.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar said that Sir Pherozeshah's character as one of the foremost leaders of his people could not have been better and more tersely described than it has been by His Excellency the Viceroy in the touching message of sympathy which His Excellency the Governor had read to them. Sir Pherozeshah was as the Viceroy said, a great Parsi, a great patriot and a great Indian. But above all he ventured to add, what was the best and the highest feature of the career of that dominating personality whose end they all deplored, Sir Pherozeshah was the noblest traditional and genuine of the British race and the Empire. They had met to mourn the loss of a unique personality and yet it required a great effort of imagination to realise this sore and mournful fact that his familiar figure dominating Bombay and dominating India, was no more with them. It was impossible to think that he who was to be seen towering above all in the Senate of the University, in the Council Hall and at all public meetings, was not even now among them. The speaker felt that Sir Pherozeshah must be there. He could not realise the thought that his familiar figure was no more in Bombay. They could not and he could not realise the nature and the full extent of the national civic and the Imperial loss which they had sustained by the death of Sir P. M. Mehta. They must approach the secret of his career by the line of the golden thread which ran through his career from beginning to end. Sir Pherozeshah's activities were permeated by his civic spirit from start to finish and had not only permeated his public career, but the civic spirit of men. The most distinctive trait of it in his case more than in the case of any other public man was that the civic became the figure of the larger and wider domain of the Imperial civic politics which gave him a strong hold on the minds of his people, so much so that they looked upon his word almost as law. And his civic career is a striking illustration of a pregnant remark made by Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, a few

years ago. When Mr. Asquith was presented with the freedom of a borough he stated that the effective and ever watchful interest in and devotion to the affairs of a borough or of a parish was the best security for the growth of that intelligence, that character and that public spirit which wise men and statesmen identified with healthy nationality and sane and sage imperialism. These words of the Prime Minister might well form the text of Sir Pherozeshah's life and have confirmed the commentary upon it. He was created so to say by the civic spirit of certain men,—men of Bombay that had preceded him,—and that spirit became creative of a fresh civic spirit that was in him. He stood for the whole of India as the type of that civic life of Bombay which stood distinguished from other cities of India. Of what city in India other than Bombay could they say, as it could be justly said of Bombay, of the city that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta loved, that on the soil of Bombay,—Briton, Parsi, Mahomedan, Jew, Hindoo,—have stood shoulder to shoulder and fought and won the battle of Municipal freedom constitutionally and locally and withal bravely? Of what other city in India than Bombay could they say as it could be said justly of Bombay, that here in this city have been formed and flourished men of the true civic spirit which became the loadstar of India. He again recommended the resolution to their approval. (Loud Applause.)

MR. T. W. BIRKETT.

The Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, seconding the Resolution, said:—I consider it a very great privilege to be allowed to second the proposition which has been proposed in such eloquent terms by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. The whole of India has been expressing the deep sense of loss it has sustained by the death of Sir Pherozeshah and it would be superfluous for me to add anything to what has been written and said during the past fortnight, but while India mourns the loss of a mighty man, we here in Bombay who have been so long under his magnetic personality and have for years been witness of his great eloquence and untiring devotion to the interests of this great city, it is but right that we should meet and express to the best of our ability our feelings of profound grief at the loss we have sustained.

My acquaintance with the late Sir Pherozeshah extends back to the year 1894. I first met him on a question regarding the very thing which this pandal of our meeting is erected. At that time it was feared that the land would be built over, and in order to try and prevent this, and to see if this and the adjacent maidans could not be put in proper order, I approached some of the leading gentlemen of Bombay, and seeing the large number of Parsi boys who used these maidans for cricket I resolved to get a leading Parsi gentleman to help me. Needless to say, I consulted Sir Pherozeshah, and to him I went, and I shall never forget the kind help he afforded us and the keenness with which he went into the subject. Nothing was too small for him, and, as you all know, nothing too great. Ever since I have been in Bombay, Sir Pherozeshah has been the leader in practically every movement affecting the welfare of this city and has ever been the leader in any questions affecting the constitutional rights of the people and the progress and prosperity of the country. His was a lofty mind that scorned all trivialities and raised the quality of any debate he took part in or in which he was connected. He was connected to the highest level. His death is a national calamity and we in this city will never forget him. All India will ever revere his memory as a man who put the interests of the people and of this city before self. I have the honour to be speaking here as representing the British merchants of Bombay. Sir Pherozeshah was ever held by them in the highest esteem while his charming personality, his wit and lofty intellect endeared him to all who knew him. But, gentlemen, the question of civility, of order, of good conduct, does not apply in these days, for we are not one united nation confronting the Hun and as one nation we deplore the death of the great Sir Pherozeshah.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, supporting the Resolution, said that it was permitted to the spirit of the departed to visit the scenes of their life-long labours, and if the spirit of Sir Pherozeshah was present there that afternoon it must be a great satisfaction to him not only that there was such a large concourse of people to mourn his loss but also that in this assembly were centred and identified two of his leading loves,—his love for the city for which he laboured so strenuously and so long, and his love for the political advancement of his country. It was a fortunate circumstance that this meeting was held in a pavilion erected wherein to discuss the political needs and requirements of the country. There was a direct connection between the two points he had mentioned. Sir Pherozeshah was one of those men who realised that the ultimate goal of national advancement under the aegis of the British Crown could only be won by carrying on first the strenuous work of local self-government. There was a large body of men in India who felt that to prove their fitness for self-government they had first to prove their capacity for local self-government. Sir Pherozeshah devoted forty-five years to make local self-government in Bombay a huge success, and who would deny that he succeeded so tremendously? It was a great feat of his life that his life-long labours were gradually preparing his countrymen to reach the ultimate national advancement. Sir Pherozeshah realised like the great patriot and statesman that he was that the path of progress must be slow, and the speaker believed that one of the greatest services which Sir Pherozeshah had rendered to the British Empire was the strenuous efforts he made to control the political aspirations and to guide them in judicious channels in a spirit of far-sighted wisdom. (Applause.)

MR. H. A. WADIA.

Mr. Hornusji A. Wadia, further supporting the resolution, said that during the last rains Sir Pherozeshah spoke to him often of Mr. Gokhale's death and to how he felt crippled by it. And if

such a great man in himself felt thus the loss of Gokhale alone, what should they not feel? Sir Pherozeshah developed his gifts with singular assiduity and industry in his boyhood and youth, and from the threshold of his manhood to his ripe old age he brought those developed gifts to the service of his city and his country, with such unswerving fidelity to the public interest, such intense earnestness, such disinterested devotion, such unbending rectitude and such rare ability and courage that the effect was a power and a personality which few, very few had approached and which certainly no one had ever surpassed in this country (Applause.) Of all his services this city claimed the foremost place, and of all their losses Bombay's loss was the greatest. Much had been said of those services and the loss and he would only remark that in rendering those services Sir Pherozeshah not only gave a unique and unprecedented example of civic zeal and industry and devotion but he so exalted civic life in public estimation and established such a high standard of civic virtue that his example would be the source of permanent benefit not to Bombay alone but to every city and town in every province and presidency. The loss to the cause of higher education was almost equally great. He was one of its finest and proudest products. He knew what he owed to it. He worshipped it with deep and abiding faith. He fought for it with unflinching vigour and undiminished courage. He cherished it as the greatest gift and benefit of British rule and he made it his life's duty that it should never be assailed and never be impaired but should extend and expand wider and further from day to day and permeate every class, every creed, and every race, binding them all in the common patriotism and undivided loyalty.

A GREAT INHERITANCE.

The speaker asked permission for a moment to refer to the loss of the Parsi community. Some narrow-minded critics sought at times to belittle Sir Pherozeshah by saying that he rendered no service to the Parsi community. What passed at Sir Pherozeshah's death must have convinced those critics how little they understood him or the community. And what greater service could any man render to his community than to bring to it the name, the fame, the glory and the greatness which Sir Pherozeshah brought to his community,—and what was more the good will and the regard of the great communities among which they lived,—communities that numbered millions where the Parsi community could not count a hundred thousand in all the wide world? It had been said that the city and the country were the poorer by his death. The speaker did not deny that but he preferred to think and dwell on the fact that they were the richer for the life Sir Pherozeshah gave them. There was not a cause he espoused, not an institution he served which he had not left to them the better and stronger for his life's labours. He had left in them a great inheritance and if they wished to be true to his memory and worthy of the inheritance, let them unite and resolve that they would not only keep their inheritance intact but would seek to enlarge it as faithful inheritors from day to day. They could not bring to the task his talents and capacity, his experience and authority, but they might strive at least to bring to it his zeal and devotion, his courage and rectitude, his selflessness and independence, and above all, the faith that was in him from first to last,—the faith that Great Britain alone had the power and the will if they would be true to themselves and true to their country, to mould India's future to higher and increasing purpose. It was for that future he lived and strove and on that future he knew, his gaze was fixed in calm confidence and in hopes in his last days. They were all grateful to his Excellency for what he had said of the loss to British rule. The services of citizens and subjects like Sir Pherozeshah Mehta to their Sovereign and his rule were not the less valuable because they were voluntary, nor the less real because they were not always recognised. There was more friendship for British rule, the speaker begged to assure his Lordship, in honest criticism of its measures of British administration than in unthinking acceptance, or interested applause, or self-seeking subservience.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

DR. STANLEY REED.

Dr. Stanley Reed then moved the following resolution:—

"That the Chairman be requested to communicate the deep sympathies and condolences of this meeting to Lady Mehta, and the other members of the family."

Dr. Stanley Reed said:—All of us who were brought into contact with the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta feel that our lives are the poorer for his death. We miss the ardent patriotism, the keen political sagacity, the dynamic force and the mental alertness which were so intensely characteristic of his life and work. We miss too the civic patriotism which was a constant inspiration to service, and the irradiating humour which made association with him not work but a pleasure. If this is our loss we can readily appreciate the void caused in his family circle by the removal of such a personality, and I ask you to pass this resolution as an expression of our deep and abounding sympathy.

Sir Bhalechandra Krishna supported the resolution. Mr. H. P. Mody further supported the resolution. He said what distinguished Sir Pherozeshah from all his compatriots, was his commanding personality. His distinguished presence and other traits proclaimed him a leader of men.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT.

Sir Dinshaw Petit moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting resolves that a

suitable memorial or memorials be raised to Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and that a Committee and Secretaries be appointed to collect subscriptions and to take all necessary measures in that behalf."

Sir Dinshaw Petit said:—I have been asked to put before you for your acceptance the next resolution; and whilst doing so, I beg your leave to pay my humble tribute of admiration to the work and worth of the great man in whose honour we have assembled here this afternoon. So much has been said and written about the great acts and deeds of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, which marked him as one of the greatest of our countrymen of the present times, that it would be superfluous for me to attempt to mention or describe them to you. I cannot, however, resist the temptation of referring to that part of his work which I had personally witnessed for a considerable time and for which work he was valued and esteemed no less than for what he had performed in other directions. I had come in contact with him for many years in his municipal career and I can assure you that the interest he took in every municipal matter, big or small, the way he guided the Corporation in coming to proper decisions in difficult questions, the light he threw on the many sides of the subjects he handled, and the solicitude he displayed in keeping up the prestige and dignity of the Municipal Corporation, could not but command the respect and admiration of every one who had at heart the good of the city. If Sir Pherozeshah had taken out a portion from the time he devoted to municipal matters, and had applied it in the pursuit of his profession, he would have amassed a great fortune, but he considered the interests of the city supreme to those of his own. His one object was to perform his duty towards the country and he did it in accordance with the dictates of his conscience and without any consideration for favour or from any quarter. If he had sought favouritism, he would have acquired the highest titles and honours within the reach of any man born in this country. He despised, however, honours and titles so acquired as he did also those who entered public life with the object of furthering their own personal ends. In short, he was the life and soul of the municipal administration of this city and his death has been to it a blow from which it will take many years to recover. Gifted with an eloquent tongue, endowed with a great mind, possessed of a strong nature and independent character, with all the advantages of higher education, he had in him a combination of qualities, which made him a great leader, true to his country and true to the Government which he served, and which were the most beneficial and suitable to it. His services were confined not only to his city or to his country or to their men as well. Without allowing it to be known, he, on many an occasion, gave such advice and counsel to misguided people and their leaders, that he often averted a very unpleasant situation both for them and to Government. His chambers were the temple where men of all shades and of many minds went to pay homage to him and to seek his advice and guidance in matters of all descriptions, political, social and communal and they received from him such good and wholesome directions, that many a difficult problem was solved and very often many people were saved from an embarrassing situation. When such a man is lost to us our grief is deep and our sorrow unbounded and no memorial, however big it may be, could be considered too great for him.

DR. MACKICHAN.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, seconding the Resolution, said:—

The proposal now laid before you which I have the honour to second is that which focusses the resolutions which you have already passed and gives practical expression to those feelings by which this great assembly is moved through the resolutions that gather around an honoured name. We are met to-day to do honour to the memory of the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta as a great citizen. If the personal virtues of men can often be measured by the many blanks which they leave in the social life of their fellow men, it is still more true than their public virtues can be measured by the number and importance of the public movements and public institutions which are conscious of a great loss when such men are removed by the hand of death. The widespread sense of loss that has passed over the whole land is a striking testimony to the large place which the late Sir Pherozeshah filled in the public life of India and to the public virtues with which he was endowed.

It is about forty years since I first became acquainted with Sir Pherozeshah's name and in the subsequent years of his career I have been in frequent contact with him. In two of our great public institutions he was a most conspicuous figure. I refer to the Municipal Corporation and the University of Bombay. It is indeed difficult to think of the Municipal Corporation deprived of his presence and of his strong guiding hand. Nor will he be less missed in the University where his influence was always potent both in administration and in debate.

MASSIVE INFLUENCE.

That influence I would characterise as massive,—arising as it did from a strong personality enriched by an experience which was gained through strenuous labour and reinforced by strength of conviction and eloquence in expression. In the massive influence, which he thus acquired, the late Sir Pherozeshah has left an example full of instruction; for this influence was due to no mere fluency of utterance but to his careful preparation of his public addresses and his public efforts. Whether in the Corporation or in the University, Sir Pherozeshah was careful to master the facts in all their details, he took pains, and it was this painstaking that lay at the foundation of his further achievements. The breadth of his reading and knowledge enabled him to seize the initial points of a question and his sound common sense was nowhere more evident than in his power to get at the root of the issues with which he had to deal.

It is a matter of deep regret to the University that it has been prevented from

(Continued on page 10.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, Dec. 11, 1915.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE SETTLEMENT.

There cannot but be a strong feeling of satisfaction among all sections of the community, at a time like the present, that the Mahomedans of Bombay should have been able to compose their differences in regard to the meeting of the All-India Moslem League in Bombay this year. Not that we are among those squeamish and timorous people, who fall into a state of alarm over a little healthy, political controversy in this country. It would have been better, of course, in the present case, if the Mahomedan community could have come to an agreement on the question at issue without the welter of public controversy, which has occurred. But, unfortunately, we cannot expect people always to agree when we expect them, especially in political matters, and since there were strong differences it is just as well that they were fought out honestly and vigorously. Now that the matter has been settled, however, the past can be forgotten and we trust that the Mahomedans of Bombay, having agreed upon a *modus vivendi*, will join hands in all sincerity and combine to make the meeting of the League one representative, not only of all India outside Bombay, as we think it would have been in any case, but also thoroughly representative of all Mahomedan Bombay. And in expressing this hope, it is only fair to acknowledge the extent to which the party, who were so strongly opposed to the meeting of the League, have given way, and the good sense they have displayed in subscribing to the programme suggested by the other side, after it had been explained to their satisfaction that the dire expectations which they formerly entertained were unfounded.

We have from the beginning done our best to explain that the meeting of the League was not in the least likely to partake of a character that would be likely to cause embarrassment to the Government at this time. The fears of those who were opposed to the meeting with honest motives seem to have been based upon an apprehension that the occasion would be seized by a number of firebrands to bring up for discussion questions which could not be discussed without causing very grave embarrassment. That fear was unreasonable. There have been always two, and only two, chief reasons why it was essential that the session of the League should be held. In the first place the constitution of the League requires it, and if the League were to go on from one year to another, during the continuance of the war, ignoring the conditions of its own constitution, it would be in danger of ending its existence. In the second place, there is work to be done during the next year that it is essential should be done, and that work can only be put in hand by the League itself. After the war, the question of the future of India will come up for immediate discussion. It is one thing to deprecate such discussion at this time. But it is another to say that Indian political bodies shall

not prepare themselves to take part in that discussion and even to be ready with practical proposals when the time comes. It is all-important that those who want reforms should know exactly what they do want, and be ready with practical proposals when they are asked for them. Those who have been concerned that the session of the League should be duly held have been looking forward. The Indian National Congress, it is generally understood, intend to appoint a committee to consider what reforms it shall recommend to the Government after the war. The advocates of the meeting of the League were anxious that a similar course should be taken by the League, and that the two committees should have the power to meet and confer together. That is as much to the advantage of the Moslem community as it is to the advantage of India as a whole. That is the programme which has been put before those who were opposed to the meeting of the League, and which, with the help of Lord Willingdon and Sir Ali Imam, they have been brought to understand, does not mean embarrassing the Government or bringing about a revolution.

A round table conference to bring about a mutual understanding was badly needed. The first attempt was, we understand, abortive, perhaps because there was lacking that impartial element which is so essential on such occasions, —the presence of some trusted and authoritative personality who, without taking any side and without any particular concern in the discussion but that of bringing about a mutual understanding, is able by disinterested assistance to achieve that result. Such assistance on this occasion was afforded, at the instance we believe of Sir Ali Imam, by the Governor of Bombay, and not only Moslems but the public generally will be grateful to His Excellency for his disinterested efforts. We should strongly deprecate, at any time, any attempt on the part of a Governor or any other official to intervene in the political disputes of any section of the community or to attempt to dictate to the terms of any suggested settlement. But, as we understand it, His Excellency's intervention on this occasion was not sought by himself, but was invited, and his part in the matter was merely that of the impartial friend, a part which Lord Willingdon's tact and sympathy made him well-fitted to play. The result is one on which all concerned may congratulate themselves.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN INDIA.

At the present day when the spirit of social service is abroad, there cannot but be words of grateful praise for the great work of ameliorating the condition of the poor, without distinction of race or creed, which the Salvation Army is doing in all parts of the world. The Salvation Army began its existence amid ridicule and discredit, but it has justified its existence by its achievements. The services of its band of social workers to India have not been inconsiderable, and by its work of reclaiming released prisoners, —especially juvenile prisoners, —and the criminal tribes, —the existence of which amongst us, as we said the other day, has been a reproach to the country, —the Salvation Army has been able to introduce a long-neglected field of social work to social servants in the country, whose number is fortunately increasing. As Lord Willingdon said on Thursday, in opening the various social institutions in connection with the Booth Memorial Scheme, "the Salvation Army has given an enormous amount of help to the Government right through India in dealing with a certain situation, —in dealing with the criminal classes, —a situation which has always been of intense difficulty for the Government to solve." And this problem the Army is tackling with great success by means of its various settlements in the country, where the members of these tribes are trained to honest crafts. Among the different industries, to which their hitherto misapplied energies have been diverted, is the silk industry. The silk school and workshops, erected out of funds provided by Mr. Ratan Tata and the Government, which Lord Willingdon opened on Thursday, are, as Commissioner Booth-Tucker said, intended to serve the double purpose of seeking to revive and stabilise what has

of late years been regarded as a decadent industry and of providing employment for a certain number of the occupants of the institutions maintained by the Army. The school is, again, part of a great scheme for the revival of this once thriving industry of the country. In a vast country like India, Commissioner Booth-Tucker pointed out, "not one but many silk schools will be needed before Government and the well-wishers of the industry can hope to place it on a satisfactory basis." The Bombay silk school is thus affiliated to the Tata School of Bangalore and to the O'Dwyer Silk School of Simla, besides 20 other smaller schools and silk centres, under the direction of the Salvation Army, where mulberries have been planted, silkworms grown, and silk reared, spun, twisted, bleached and woven. Commissioner Booth-Tucker added that they were not, therefore, embarking on an enterprise of which they were ignorant. "Already," he said, "the nimble fingers of our criminal tribes dispose of nearly two tons of cocoons per month. In round figures about two millions of silkworms are required to furnish us with our monthly supply of cocoons, while for each year we require the services of 24 millions of these industrious workers." And when it is remembered that these silkworms require for their support about 8,000 tons of leaves, the produce of about two lakhs of mulberry trees, and that the trees are grown and silk produced and reeled within the confines of the country itself, Commissioner Booth-Tucker was not at all wrong when he said that "the silkworm does not deserve to be treated by the Agricultural and Industrial Departments with the parsimony which contrasts so strongly with the generous treatment she receives in other lands."

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL DISPUTES.

QUESTION OF CONCILIATION BOARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

A communiqué says:—As the outcome of the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 4th February, 1914 of a resolution moved by the Hon. Sir Fazul Choy Currimbhoy advocating the preparation of a scheme for the formation of conciliation boards for the amicable adjustment of religious and social disputes, an assurance was given on behalf of the Government of India that the possibility of forming advisory boards on an optional basis would be further examined.

A reference was accordingly made to the local Governments and Administrations to which replies have now been received. As was to be expected they lay stress on the methods already followed by district officers in endeavouring to reconcile differences arising between the various communities. When such troubles are anticipated it is the common practice for the authorities to invoke the help of influential men on either side in arriving at a settlement. Such informal discussions are often productive of the best results. When they fail it is because animosities are too strong to admit of compromise but the value of enlisting the co-operation of the leading members of the respective sides, is everywhere recognised and in fact is almost a commonplace of district administration. Opinion the idea of formulating these attempts is practically unanimous. Past experience records a few examples of the appointment of permanent or temporary committees in connection with particular quarrels but the results have not been encouraging. In dealing as at present with individual disputes district officers are in a position to obtain the assistance of the persons most likely to be able to command the respect and obedience of those concerned, and the bringing of them together for a special purpose offers a better prospect of success than the session of a standing board which might even tend to magnify petty differences and revive dormant claims while the board itself would not necessarily be composed of those best qualified to advise on the special circumstances at issue. It other words particular disputes are usually most easily settled by particular men. The intervention of an outside committee carries less weight and may even be unwelcome. After a perusal of the papers the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that no radical departure from the present policy is required. The principles he observed are well-known although the discussion in the Council and the subsequent correspondence have been of value in leading to the re-examination of the whole subject.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. S. Waterfield has been granted six months' leave.
Major G. H. Anderson is posted as Political Agent, Haroti and Tonk.
Mr. J. S. McNeill is appointed Consular Agent for Italy at Moulmein.

Captain H. Humphreys is posted as Political Agent, Toshi, and Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick as Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Following officers are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

To be Second-Lieutenants (Cavalry): D. A. C. Hearsey, A. Pike, L. J. Morris, G. T. H. Parker, A. Croad, A. P. Carter, A. Clark, G. Longman and W. McWhinnie.

Captain C. P. Woodward is granted increased staff pay at Rs. 400 a month.

Notes of the Day.

Imperial Pretences.

The Kaiser is even more brazen-faced than we thought. In conceding to the demand of the State Department of America that the Military and Naval Attaches of Germany at Washington should be recalled, the German monarch has gratuitously announced the interest he feels in their careers and that they were his nominees. One would naturally have thought that Wilhelm II would at least keep quiet about his proteges, since they can hardly be said to redound to his wisdom and foresight. Indeed, the whole German Diplomatic Service seems to be the same. As a rule this service in every country is carefully recruited from a caste who make a study of decent behaviour. But in the land of the Hun it is apparently different. The disgusting conduct of the Berlin Foreign Office to the Ambassadors of Britain, France and Russia together with the degrading antics of German diplomats in neutral countries are eloquent of the fact that, even aristocracy and its responsibilities have lost their meaning among Teutons. Perhaps America will not press for the vacancies being filled up, if Germany takes no lead in the matter. If President Wilson had any gumption at all he would kill many birds with one stone and send Bernstorff and all his baggage about their business. But America is too proud for that!

Bulgaria and Turkey.

Some two years ago Enver Pasha, at the instigation of Baron von Wangenheim issued an Army order to the effect that Bulgarian officers were to be allowed to cross the frontier on excursions, etc., in uniform. It was a small concession, but attracted a considerable amount of attention in the Near East. Hardly a year had elapsed since Turk and Bulgar had been flying at each other's throats. Men were still to be found in the hospitals with uncurable wounds received from the grey-coats who henceforth might walk about Turkey as a ghastly reminder. It was certainly an extraordinary state of affairs. Needless to say, the order was not very popular in the Turkish Army. As the troops had marched through Constantinople to the Front they had gratuitously announced to the crowds that they were going to crush the *rayah*, or in other words their erst-while subjects. Unhappily they met with nothing but defeat and humiliation. But with the recapture of Adrianople, the old contemptuous spirit of the Turk revived and the officers of the army openly clamoured for *revanche*. All this is very recent history, yet, to-day, it is laid aside with all its lessons, and Bulgarian troops are keeping order on the Bosphorus while Turks are guarding the Bulgarian frontier and coast!

Can it Succeed?

Will such an experiment succeed? To the Turk in the streets of Stamboul, who like the Bourbons forgot nothing and learn nothing, the Bulgarian spells *enagh*, the herd, who in his sight is merely an ex-subject, and a rebel. To the Bulgarian soldier, choked with superstitions, the Turk is an infidel and a hereditary foe! Such is the basis of an alliance! In the event of any misfortune befalling the Turks, the mob will promptly cut the throats of their Bulgarian "allies," and in Varna, if the Russians succeeded in landing a force and panic ensued, the Bulgars would mete out a similar fate to their Turkish friends. What then has the Turk gained by this alliance? He has staked his all on the supposition that the entry of Bulgaria into the federation of the Central Powers, has rendered that group unquestionably superior. The falsification of that supposition opens the backdoor to Stamboul.

Possibilities of the Future.

So long as Bulgaria remained neutral, it was impossible for the Allies to get Constantinople from the land side. A defeat of the Bulgarians would now remove the obstacle and nothing would remain between Constantinople and her beleaguers but the Tchataldja lines. These in themselves constitute perhaps the strongest defences of their kind in the world, but, could a Turkey harassed in Gallipoli and the Caucasus, to say nothing of Mesopotamia, fight on yet another front, though deserted and disillusioned? That she would show again her stupendous powers of defence is certain but they would be very short-lived. The Bulgarian alliance can bring nothing but misfortune on the Turks, in the shape either of internal disorders or vulnerability.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has arrived in Bombay and has taken up his residence at the Hornby Villard.

GERMANY'S FOOD PROBLEM.

GROWING DISCONTENT.

AN OUTSPOKEN ARTICLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

An article which is remarkable in view of the German press censorship, appears in the "Morgenpost."

It says: "The discontent among the population owing to the scarcity of foodstuffs is increasing so much that the friends of the country cannot conceal their deep anxiety. Let the Minister for the Treasury, who is so optimistic in the Reichstag, walk the streets of Berlin and see thousands of poor women standing in long queues at shops in order to obtain a quarter of a pound of butter. This object-lesson will sufficiently convince him that everything is not so well with us as it ought to have been. Matters cannot so continue. Some people have been calling for a Dictator to solve the food problem. That is the moot question, but we certainly do not need men who have proved unequal to the task of organising the food supply."

LORD DERBY'S SCHEME.

NOT TO EXTEND BEYOND SATURDAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—Lord Derby has telegraphed to a Lancashire paper denying the rumour that recruitment under the group system would be extended beyond Saturday.

The "Westminster Gazette" approves of making this clear and considers the suggestion for an extension harmful. "We are all under pledges in this matter. The majority of Conscriptors held their peace while Lord Derby's scheme was tried on the clear understanding that in case of failure there will be no grave opposition. We are prepared to abide by the understanding without casuistry. What happens after the next four days lies with the young men who are still doubting."

GERMANS ON RIGA FRONT.

SERIOUS EPIDEMIC OF TYPHUS.

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—"Central News" Petrograd correspondent says the epidemics of typhus and dysentery among the Germans on the Riga front are so serious that they have caused the abandonment of some trenches. They are attributable to the lack of clothing and nutrition.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—"The Daily Express" Geneva correspondent states that the Austrians in retaliation for the German seizure of Danish cattle are holding up cereals from Roumania. Hungary has refused to export food to Austria.

NABY BEY IN SWITZERLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

An Exchange telegram from Rome says that the diplomatic circles consider most important the announcement that Naby Bey, the initiator of the peace of Lausanne, has joined Prince von Buelow in Switzerland.

The Homeward Mail which left Bombay on the 21st ultimo, was delivered in London on Thursday.

FINANCE BILL PASSES THIRD READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Finance Bill.

QUEENSLAND UPPER HOUSE.

BRISBANE, Dec. 10.

The question of the Queensland Upper House is again in a critical stage, the Legislative Council having voted by 26 votes to three against its own abolition.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

Crop telegrams for the week ending the 4th December report the week to be practically seasonable and rainless. Sowing of spring crops continues, and progress has been made. The prospects of the standing crops and the condition of the agricultural stock are good. Prices are generally stationary and in some provinces no decided fall is imminent.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

DIFFERENCES AMONG BOMBAY MOSLEMS SETTLED.

UNDER HIS EXCELLENCY'S AUSPICES.

We have received the following for publication:—

In consequence of the differences of opinion which had arisen among the Muhammadans of Bombay in regard to the forthcoming sessions of the All-India Moslem League at Bombay, His Excellency the Governor was approached with the view of securing his Excellency's advice and sympathy in composing these differences. As a result a conference was held at the Secretariat on the 9th December 1915, at which His Excellency was pleased to preside. Sir Ali Imam was also present and assisted with his advice.

The following was agreed to:—The All-India Moslem League do hold its sessions at Bombay and pass a resolution of loyalty to Government.

The League may also, if it so desires, proceed to appoint a Committee which shall have power to confer with such political and other organisations as they may deem fit with a view to framing a scheme of reform having due regard for the needs of Muhammadans. The report of the Committee to be presented at the next annual session of the All-India Moslem League.

The League do pass a resolution praying His Majesty's Government to extend the term of office of His Excellency Lord Hardinge.

FAIZ TYABJI,
FAZALBHAI CURRIMBOY,
MUHAMMAD DAIM HAKIM
ABDULLAH SHAH,
SHERIFF DEVIJI KANJI,
SULLEMAN ABDUL WAHID,
SULLEMAN CASSIM MITHA,
RAFIUDDIN AHMED,
M. A. JINNAH.

HINDU GARDEN PARTY.

At a meeting held at the Servants of India Society's Home it was resolved to give a garden party to the members of the Moslem League on behalf of the Hindus of Bombay.

promoting social amity between the two communities. A Reception Committee of the following gentlemen has been formed to make the necessary arrangements:—

Sir Bhachandra Krishna, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Sir Vithaldas D. Thakarse, Mr. Daji Abajee Khare, the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao, Rao Bahadur Vasanti Khimji, Mr. Rajee Vinayak Jagannath Shankarseth, Dr. R. Row, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Seth Khemraj Shrikishnadas, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, Mr. Narottam Morarjee, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Mukund R. Jaykar, Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Seth Tukaram Javjee, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, Mr. S. N. Dubholkar, and Rao Sahab Manaji Rajooji. Secretaries:—Messrs. G. K. Gadgil, N. M. Joshi, Ratansay Dharamsey, and K. M. Munshi.

It is estimated that the expenses for the garden party will come to about Rs. 6,000 and it is decided that contributions should be accepted only from the members of the Hindu community. A minimum of Rs. 4 and a maximum of Rs. 50 have been fixed for the contributions.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LADIES' CONFERENCE.

TO MEET AT MEERUT ON 21ST JANUARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 10.

The date of the All-India Moslem Ladies' Conference has now finally been fixed for 8th January and Nawab Begum Ishak Khan, wife of the present Honorary Secretary of Aligarh College, who is solely responsible for inviting the Conference at Meerut, has also agreed to board and lodge all the delegates at her own expense.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The following casualties are announced:—KILLED.
Major C. O. Williams, Royal Lancasters.
Lieut. J. R. Garbutt, Medicals.

WOUNDED.
Lieut.-Colonel B. J. Wakley, North Lancashires.

Captain J. R. Acton, Dorsets.
Captain W. H. Apperley, Sussex.

Lieut. F. J. Christison, Argyl and Sutherland.

Lieut. G. L. Henderson, Flying Corps.
Lieut. L. M. Lupton, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. W. D. Clayton, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. B. A. Nuttall, Yorkshires.

Second-Lieut. D. U. Goddington, Royal Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. E. F. Jackson, Seaforth's.
Second-Lieut. T. W. Kirkpatrick, Rifle Brigade.

Second-Lieut. J. R. Seward, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. E. S. Robinson, Northamp.

LATE SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

(Continued from page 7.)

confering on Sir Pherozeshah the degree which it had resolved to bestow. While technically his name cannot stand in the list of its honorary graduates I trust that the University will continue to record the fact of its resolution to confer this honour on one of its most distinguished alumni. For the University owes much to his loyal and unflinching attachment to it, to his unflagging perseverance in the advocacy of his convictions and to the practical wisdom which he devoted to its affairs. As one who has had to fight the battle sometimes against and often side by side with our late friend I rejoice to have this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the great contributions he has made to the life and work of the University of Bombay.

I shall not refer to the activities of the late Sir Pherozeshah on other spheres particularly in the wider field of Indian politics. That is a region from which I have kept studiously aloof but as one who could not help watching the movements of our time I could not but admire the moderation and soundness of judgment which he brought to bear on many of the questions of the hour. It is a matter of common knowledge that it was he who saved the National Congress from hopeless shipwreck, that like his great contemporary the late Mr. Gokhale, he discerned the line on which this movement might be guided to usefulness in the service of the country. I do not believe that Bombay has had among its citizens any one who was more truly loyal to the British Government of this country than Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. His appreciation of British rule was sincere, his conviction that the best interests of India are bound up with its connection with Great Britain was unchanging and that noble utterance of loyalty which came from him at the opening of the great public meeting held in this city when war was declared was the expression of a mature and deep-seated conviction. I have often heard him speak with enthusiasm of the spirit of British Administration and such manifestations coming from one who was ever on the alert to detect the slightest possibility of danger to any Indian interest had a unique value. To-day we are met to do honour to his memory and foremost amongst the things which we remember are his passionate devotion to this city and his loyal attachment to the rule that has made this city great.

INSPIRATION TO COMING GENERATIONS.

The resolution proposes steps be now taken to secure a suitable memorial or memorials of this great public life. This is a resolution which asks you to give effect to those demonstrations of feeling that have been embodied in the resolutions already passed. It calls upon you to do more than will address beyond the limits of the city. It asks you to perpetuate in our own city or Presidency the memory of one so familiar to the men of this generation. The object of such a movement is not merely to do honour to one who has passed from us but also to inspire succeeding generations and to raise up from among them those who will carry on the best traditions of laborious public service which we all associate with Sir Pherozeshah's name.

The large representative committee that is named in this resolution may be safely entrusted and of indicating the directions in which they can best be utilized to carry out the purpose of the resolution. But without your hearty and liberal response to their appeals they cannot expect to accomplish worthily the task with which you now trust them. That this response will not be wanting must be the assured conviction of every one who knows this city and its people.

The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, supporting the Resolution, said that in his lifetime they were anxious to erect a memorial to Sir Pherozeshah, but Sir Pherozeshah sternly vetoed all such movements, saying they should not talk to him about that. The speaker believed the funds raised would be great and Sir Pherozeshah's statue would be erected on the space in front of the Municipal buildings. His memory would endure as long as the city and the country endured.

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad further supported the Resolution, which was carried unanimously. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, seconded by the Hon. Dr. De Monto, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Hon. Sir Jamssetji Jejeebhoy, Sheriff of Bombay, for convening the meeting.

Sir Dorab Tata proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Willingdon for presiding. He paid a tribute to Sir Pherozeshah's loyalty to his friends.

Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokuldas seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ANNOUNCED.

His Excellency thanked the assembly for the vote of thanks. He then announced the following contributions to the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Memorial Fund:—

Rs.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar 4,000
Sir Dorab Tata 5,000
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal 1,000
H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur 1,000
Messrs. M. N. Gohai and B. N. Karanjia 1,000

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Jijibhoy 1,500
Messrs. Hormesji and Merwanji Cama 1,000
Sir Cowasji Jehangir 1,000
Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim 1,000
Messrs. Narottam and Ratansi Morarji Gokuldas 1,000

The proceedings terminated.

COPPER AND BEANS MARKETS CLOSED.

In order to enable the members of the Bombay Yarn, Copper and Beans Native Merchants' Association to attend the public meeting in memory of the late Sir

THE PROPOSED WAR LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad that in the course of the next few weeks nearly a dozen conferences will be held in Bombay at which many of the leading brains of India will attend. The exchange of views that will take place, can only result in a further illumination of the problems, social, economic, political and religious, which are engaging the attention of all thoughtful men in this country, and so tend further to promote the welfare of the people of India as a whole.

At the same time there is now in progress throughout the world, and between groups of the human race, a struggle so terrible, so determined, so incapable of compromise, that all other matters are for the time being of quite secondary importance. It is, in fact, a life-or-death struggle between the brutal, military despotism of the world which would force the whole world to conform to German ideas of culture, and the democratic conception of Great Britain, France, and the United States, a conception wherein freedom, justice and self-government are outstanding characteristics.

This life-or-death struggle has now reached a stage when the invasions of the enemy have been checked, and his military and naval forces secretly held in all parts of the world. It now remains for the Allies to take a few months or it may take a few years, according to the amount of military power that the Allies are able to develop and to employ efficiently. If the British Empire and the Allies can now concentrate quickly the whole of the resources at their disposal and bring them to bear effectively on the enemy, the final victory will soon be won. But if the peoples of the British Empire fail to act quickly and wisely, then the war may last some years, to the very great loss in men, material, and money of ourselves and our Allies.

It is in these circumstances that I venture to appeal to the organisers of the various meetings, conferences, and congresses that are about to assemble in Bombay, to give this awful World-War the foremost place in their deliberations. The fact that India has been shielded from attack and saved from all direct contact with the horrors of war, is due entirely to the vigilance, skill and power of the British Navy whose command of the seas was never so universally obvious as at the present moment. But though Britannia rules the waves, the Allies have to expel the enemy from French and Russian territory, from Belgium and from Serbia; and to destroy organisations that have caused such appalling losses and bloodshed. This is a gigantic task calling for a supreme effort from every man in the British Empire.

The expenditure of men and money by the people of the United Kingdom has already been without parallel. Yet the already Emperor in his Message of the 23rd October last tells the Empire that the end of the War is not yet in sight and that more and more efforts and sacrifices are necessary to make an instant response to the call must help.

Many of your readers have probably heard of the War League that it is proposed to create in India. The main object of the League is:—

"To organise and concentrate the efforts and resources of those who, though unable to proceed to the battle-front, are nevertheless anxious to assist Government in every possible way in repelling the enemies of civilisation and restoring the peace of the world."

A provisional Committee (consisting of four unofficial Members of the Bombay Legislative Council) has been formed to "take counsel with the leaders of public opinion throughout India for the promotion of the objects of the League." I would like to thank the kind assistance of the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, I was able last evening to explain to some of Bombay's leaders the aims and objects of the proposed League.

It was decided that further details and a wider consultation with leaders of Indian opinion was desirable. I therefore beg you kindly to allow me to put forward the following proposals for general consideration.

The object of the League being to offer assistance to Government in its work of safeguarding the Empire and repelling the attack on our civilisation, I venture to propose the following course of action, which may be treated under two heads: (a) popular education and (b) direct assistance to Government. Under the educational head, I would suggest the regular publication and distribution of a War League Journal to explain to the people in simple language (easily capable of translation into the vernaculars) the causes of the War, the main incidents of the war, the progress of the Allies from time to time, the cost of the war in human life and material sacrifices, the inevitable direction and end of the war, and the desirability of actively assisting Government in every possible way. The correction of ridiculous war rumours that circulate in every bazaar should be specially attended to in the Journal and by the issue of leaflets in the vernaculars. The work of checking enemy trade and enemy finance so far as it may

Pherozeshah Mehta, the markets were closed yesterday.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

This evening a crowded public meeting was held at the Overton Hall to express sorrow at the death of Sir H. Cotton and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee presided. Babu Bupendranath Basu proposed the only resolution of the evening. Eloquent references were made to the devoted and self-sacrificing services rendered to the country by Sir Henry Cotton and to the inestimable services rendered to the motherland by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

give strength to the enemy, might also receive regular expert attention.

Under the heading of "Direct Assistance to Government" I would suggest the methodical advertising and support of all such War Organisations as the Indian Imperial War Relief Fund, the Women's Branches of this Fund throughout India, the St. John Ambulance Association, and other similar Funds and Associations. But above all, perhaps most important of all, I would urge as a pressing national duty a scheme of practical thrift, economy and sacrifice to take the form of a regular, monthly allotment so long as the War lasts, of at least ten per cent. of every man's earnings (excepting of course the earnings of the very poor) for the use of Government. This allotment or contribution I would suggest should be sent to the Government of India for War purposes and to be expended preferably in India. I would suggest that every Corporation, Company, Public and Private Body, Association, Business, groups of merchants, traders, and shopkeepers, and indeed every individual be invited to co-operate in collecting every month this ten per cent. (or more) of current earnings to be placed at the service of Government for War purposes. Where and if necessary, I would advocate the payment to Banks, Brokers, Finance Houses or Firms and others of a fair Commission on the collection of this National Service Money; but in order that the people might enjoy the utmost facility, I would suggest that every Treasury, Kutcherry and Post Office in the country be authorised to receive deposits, contributions, National Service Money or War Loan Money, whatever it may be decided to call this monetary help.

As to the terms on which Government should accept the peoples' National Service Money, this will need discussion. But if a substantial sum is to be obtained of a magnitude comparable to that raised by other Overseas Divisions of the Empire, then I think the Government of India should offer Five Per Cent. and make the Loan a short period, say, a Ten Year Loan, with the option to Government of repaying the whole, or any portion, after the expiry of, say, Five Years. To facilitate deposits by country investors I venture to think that Rs. 100 (or even Rs. 50) Bearer Bonds might be tried, issuable by every Treasury, Kutcherry and reliable Bank (under an arrangement with Government). National Service War Loan Bonds might be purchasable at any period during the whole of the year, interest payable 12 months after date to bearer at any Kutcherry, Treasury Post Office or Bank in India. These details, however require to be worked out. I put forward the suggestion in the hope that some step in advance of present practices in these matters of Government Rupee Loans may be taken.

The main point to keep in mind is that we all desire to help, that monetary assistance to Government at the present moment (when some three crores of rupees a day is being spent by the British Government on the maintenance of the British Navy alone) would be of the greatest use; and that an Indian National War Loan would, whilst benefiting India in many ways, be of material help to Great Britain and the Empire. The advocacy of such a Loan might well prove a war league.

I leave to-morrow for Madras and pass thence on to Calcutta returning to Bombay about the 26th instant. Should the War League and the programme outlined above so far appeal to any of your readers as to command their active support, I shall be very glad to hear from them C/o The G. P. O. Madras.—Yours, etc.,

M. de P. WEBB,
Member of the Provisional Committee of the War League.

INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS NOMINATED.

The following members have been nominated by Government and the under-mentioned Associations to serve on the Indigenous Industries Committee recently appointed by Government:—

The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.—The Hon. Mr. Malcolm S. Hogg, and the Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardle Milne.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay.—Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart. and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay.—The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., and the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.—Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai.

The Government of Bombay.—The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., and Mr. Parshotamdas Thakurdas.

It is also notified for the information of the public that the Committee has already begun its sittings and that all communications and applications should be addressed to its official Secretary at the Bombay Secretariat.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 10.

A fast and well-contested game was played this evening between the Signal Units Department and the Poona United Recreation Club in the semi-final of Aga Khan Hockey tournament. Neither side was able to score in the first half. In the second period the Signallers scored twice before they had done so however, the Poona United put two further goals to their credit both of which however were disallowed. The game ended with a score of the Signal Unit Department two goals, to the Poona United Club one goal. The final on Monday will be between Bombay Customs and the Signallers.

COLONEL SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Sir Arthur Lawley is gazetted temporary Colonel.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The death is announced of Mr. E. D. F. Campbell, Superintendent of Terai and Bhabar Government Estates.

The final orders of the Secretary of State on the permanent strength of the Calcutta High Court have been received and will be announced in a few days.

The Maharaja Chinnabhai Gaekwar All India Championship Tennis Tournament will be played at Baroda, from 31st January to 6th February 1916.

The Sessions Judge of Faridpur has convicted one Purba Chunder Gosami of murder by shooting one Janaki Pal with a gun over a quarrel and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The theft is reported of a Browning pistol and some cartridges belonging to Inspector Sachar of Government Railway Police at Bandel from his quarters. This is the sixth case of theft of pistols reported within a month.

Towards the end of August an appeal was issued to "Missionaries and their Friends" in India, Burma and Ceylon, inviting them to unite in presenting a motor ambulance to the S. J. A. A. for use at the Front. The response was immediate and has resulted in a total of Rs. 10,880-9.

We are given to understand that a very largely signed memorial has been addressed to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda dwelling on the necessity of having a large public "dharashala" about or near the Baroda Railway Station for the use of travellers that come to or pass via Baroda.

On Friday the prosecution in the Benares conspiracy case examined a number of witnesses to prove the renting of the houses to some of the accused and approvers and also to corroborate some of the approvers' statement on the point that the accused and approvers used to see each other in those houses.

Mr. A. S. Mangor, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Railway Board is placed on special duty under the Metallurgical Inspector and will relieve Mr. L. V. Pont who will resume his substantive appointment of Assistant Signal Engineer, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The Punjab Press Association under the presidency of the editor of the "Observer" passed a resolution on Wednesday urging the desirability of forming of an All-India Press Association to safeguard the liberty and interest of the press.

The Maharaja of Dharbanga arrived Karachi with considerable pomp. The object of his visit is understood to be a great Hindu religious revival.

All-India Ayurvedic Conference Exhibition will meet on the 19th, 20th and 21st December 1915, at the Public Hall, Madras, and will open at 3 p.m. on Sunday, the 19th inst.

Sriyut Kaviraj Yaminji Bhushan Kaviratna, M.A., M.B., F.C.U., of Calcutta will preside at the sessions. Exhibition will be opened at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 16th December, by the Hon. Mr. J. B. Datta, C.I.E., and Mr. D. N. Datta, at the Madras Ayurvedic College Buildings, No. 12, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras.

INDIAN SOLDIERS' GALLANTRY.

AWARDS OF INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 12.

A number of admissions to the Indian Order of Merit, first and second class are gazetted for services at Kat-al-Amara. The record of services shows conspicuous gallantry the recipients displayed in the battle.

The following are two typical examples of many:—For promotion to the first class of the Order, Subadar Ramswami Naidu, I.O.M., 22nd Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Kat-al-Amara. On the 28th September, 1915, in leading and encouraging his men when hit he refused to allow himself to be attended to, and pushed on. He was killed soon afterwards. His widow (if any) is admitted to the pension of the first class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

For Admission to the second class of the Order:—Private Sowat Khan, 101st Grenadiers, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Kat-al-Amara, East Africa on the 15th May 1915. He was with a party of men clearing the jungle when he discovered an enemy patrol. He at once led his men against them and pursued them. Being somewhat in advance of his comrades he was wounded. He would allow no one to attend on him, but insisted on their following the enemy saying "Leave me alone, your business is to catch the enemy." On their return they found that he had bled to death. His gallant and dashing behaviour greatly inspired the men. His widow (if any) is admitted to the pension of the second class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

AMERICA'S PROSPERITY.

STRONGEST BANKING SYSTEM IN THE WORLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

What is described as an extraordinarily sound economic and financial conditions of the United States, form the theme of the annual statement of the Secretary to the Treasury.

Railways, steel and iron, it says, have been splendidly prosperous, also there is financial respite.

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THE VICEROY AT LAHORE.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL OPENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

After the conclusion of the ceremony at Mangla the Viceroy proceeded to Khanki by railway where his Excellency and party inspected various engineering works in connection with the headworks at Khanki where owing to the unneighbourly character of the there are some 70 torrent works and four level crossings. The party then motored and arrived at Lahore at about 5 yesterday afternoon. His Excellency's arrival was private.

The opening ceremony of the King Edward Memorial College and Hospital by his Excellency the Viceroy today was a most successful function. The arrival of his Excellency was marked with the same ceremonial as in the previous function and his Excellency accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor arrived by motor car at 12 and was received by Sir Donald Johnstone, the President of the King Edward Memorial Fund and led with the usual ceremonial to the central hall which was most artistically decorated by Rai Sahib Amar Nath, Secretary of the Executive Committee. The attendance was very large, all the leading provincial notables, durbars and big donors being present, their magnificent durbars dressed with the uniform of military officers giving a picturesque aspect to the gathering. Nicely decorated balconies of the hall were reserved for ladies who gathered in goodly number. On the right of his Excellency sat the Lieutenant-Governor and on his left Sir Donald Johnstone. The latter then with his Excellency's permission declared the proceedings open and presented the members and Honorary Secretary of the Executive Committee, the Principal and professors of the College, the architect and Public Works officials connected with the memorial.

Sir Donald as President of the King Edward Memorial Fund then asked his Excellency the Viceroy to open the College and Hospital. Sir Donald observed that these institutions, now to be probably the greatest and best equipped of their kind in the East, had humble beginnings. The first medical school here was founded in 1860 with two students for the English and 24 for the Hindustani class under a principal and three professors housed in a dilapidated and unsuitable building in the old artillery hospital. At present there are 13 professors, 10 assistants, besides 10 teachers of the Medical School, and 300 in the Sub-Assistant Surgeon classes. Sir Donald then traced the history of the movement which arose out of a spontaneous desire as to the best method of perpetuating the memory of the late King Emperor and the active part taken by Sir Louis Dane, who presided at two most successful representative public meetings held at Delhi and Lahore. Subscriptions came in pouring from all parts of the province, ruling chiefs figuring prominently. The Maharaja of Patiala contributed two lakhs, the Nawab of Bahawalpur 1½ lakhs, the Maharaja of Nabha and Jhind one lakh each, and the Maharajas of Faridkot and Kapurthala half a lakh each. Various districts did their best, Lahore contributing 2 lakhs. Thus nearly 16 lakhs were realised from public subscriptions with about 2 lakhs interest.

TOTAL COST OF SCHEME—40 LAKHS. The speaker, continuing, said that the research institute, Indian family wards and nurses' quarters will be ready for use shortly and a bronze bust and a marble bust of the revered late Sovereign will be put up in the College and Hospital respectively. The total fund at the disposal of the Committee had been over 32 lakhs. The Imperial Government have given ten lakhs. The Punjab Government granted the valuable site of the old Veterinary College and remitted the Public Works Department charges and paid 4½ lakhs. The total cost of the whole scheme is some 40 lakhs, though the actual outlay is 32 lakhs.

In concluding, Sir Donald observed: "Never in the Land of the Five Rivers there had been a public undertaking of such magnitude and at the same time of such great utility. We may also justly say that the memorial will be one worthy of the august Sovereign whose name it is intended to commemorate and it is a most appropriate coincidence that the auspicious ceremony of opening this great memorial has fallen to the lot of a Viceroy always ready to respond to the call of suffering humanity, who has not only distinguished his rule by steering India through a period of anxious trouble and unrest, but who also was a companion of King Edward, the Peacemaker, in his missions of peace to the capitals of Europe and further the name of whose grandfather shines most brilliantly in the history of the time which saw the Panjab entering the fold of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen."

His Excellency, after graciously replying to Sir Donald's address declared the memorial open.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy said: Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen, Glad I am to have the privilege of opening the first completed instalment of this splendid memorial to one whose memory will ever live in history, and be deeply treasured in the hearts of those who knew him, the occasion cannot fail to bring us address when we think of the

great struggle which now threatens the progress of civilisation in every corner of the world. Throughout his reign King Edward strove successfully for the maintenance of peace with honour and of amity among nations. How much he accomplished is fully known only to the few who had the privilege of sharing in his labours, but there can be no doubt that but for those efforts, the position of the British Empire both as to internal unity and as to perfect concord with her Allies, would be vastly different from what it is to-day.

A SUITABLE MEMORIAL.

As Sir Donald Johnstone has said in his address the welfare and happiness of his people were always very near to King Edward's heart, and there could have been no more suitable means of perpetuating his memory than by the provision of a medical college and hospital, and thus to spread the knowledge by which comfort and healing may be brought to the many who now need it. We have heard to-day of the manner in which the scheme was initiated, and I am sure you will not appreciate too highly the part played by Sir Louis Dane both in the conception of the idea, and in the raising of the necessary funds. His intimate knowledge of the people and his ready eloquence brought home to the imagination of the Panjab, as nothing else could have done, both the grandeur of the memorial and the nobility of the character of him to whose memory the college and hospital were to be dedicated. The work so favourably begun and so generously supported both by the ruling Chiefs and by the wealthy as well as by the peasant classes through the province according to their means, has been carried on with the most praiseworthy energy and ability by those who have had but little leisure from their ordinary avocations for honorary work of this kind. There are many names which I would like to mention in this connection, but I feel that special reference should be made to the labours of Sir Arthur Reid, Sir Alfred Kennington, and Sir Donald Johnstone who have filled in succession the position of the President of the Memorial Fund and to those of Mr. Montagu Butler, Rai Bahadur Mohanlal and Sheikh Mohamed Ali Khan who did much arduous and valuable work as honorary secretaries. Much still remains to be done before the final stone of this great memorial is set in place, and its completion may perhaps be delayed beyond the normal time by the necessity for economy which this great war imposes upon us at the present time but these gentlemen who have laboured so unselfishly have the satisfaction of seeing some portion already finished and the remainder on the way to completion. The nature of the memorial has been fully described in the very interesting address which the President has just delivered so I will not weary you with any further details, but I should like to refer to the use to which some portion of it has already been put. When the war began the Panjab Government set aside 50 beds for wounded soldiers in the Mayo Hospital which is to be incorporated in the Memorial Hospital. These are not generally occupied in full, but we may hope that something has already been done in memory of King Edward to alleviate the suffering of our gallant Indian soldiers who have been wounded in an Imperial cause.

WAR AND MEDICINE.

When this great struggle ends, as we all pray that it may shortly, we shall emerge with greater knowledge regarding many things. Perhaps the most valuable, and we may hope the most considerable advance of knowledge will have been made in the science of medicine, sanitation and the prevention and alleviation of human suffering by human means. To spread this knowledge in India is a work worthy of your highest endeavours, and one in which you will direct. The teaching may well draw inspiration from the bright examples of your predecessors. Some who laboured for years as members of the staff and did much to bring the Mayo Medical College to its present high efficiency have now passed on to eminent and responsible positions in England, one at least has left his well-earned rest to help his country in her need, and to take up again his old duties in this college. Their tradition of unselfish labour will, I know, be faithfully preserved in the greater college which is now coming into existence under the able guidance of Col. Sutherland who has been connected with the college for nearly 20 years, and has given invaluable help in working out the details of the present scheme. To those who will be students in this college I will only say that their lives will be spent in the finest work that man can do, the bringing of comfort and healing to your sick and afflicted fellow men. I know that they will strive to do it worthily and I pray that God may give them strength to employ to the best advantage the knowledge which they will gain within these walls.

The procession was then reformed to conduct his Excellency to this motor and the whole function was successfully brought to an end.

ANOTHER FUNCTION.

PUNJAB VETERINARY COLLEGE OPENED.

The opening ceremony of the Panjab Veterinary College was held under a beautiful shamiana specially erected inside the new building. The audience included Sir Valentine Chirol, the Judges of the Chief Court, members of the Legislative Council, and high civil and military officers. His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor arrived by motor car at the College at 11 a.m. A Guard of Honour composed of the Panjab Volunteer Rifles was drawn up before the College grounds, who presented arms on his Excellency's arrival the bands playing the National Anthem.

After the inspection of the guard, the procession led his Excellency to the date, when the Chief Secretary with his Excellency's permission declared the proceedings

open. Professors of the College were introduced by Mr. Townsend, Director of Agriculture, who then presented the report to his Excellency. The report stated that the institution started from small beginnings in the seventies under Colonel Hollan, C.I.E., who established classes for veterinary instruction in 1882 which developed further in 1904. The institution now was certainly the best in India and equalled by few in Europe. The buildings covered an area of 28 acres at a total outlay of Rs. 6,71,000. Further, the institution has been a most popular and successful one and old students of the college were serving at the front in France and Mesopotamia.

The Viceroy then gracefully replied and declared the College open.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said:—Your Honour and Gentlemen, the address that has just been read has given us a most interesting account of the development of veterinary teaching in the Panjab from very small beginnings and Colonel Hollan, C.I.E., who established classes for veterinary instruction in 1882 which developed further in 1904. The institution now was certainly the best in India and equalled by few in Europe. The buildings covered an area of 28 acres at a total outlay of Rs. 6,71,000. Further, the institution has been a most popular and successful one and old students of the college were serving at the front in France and Mesopotamia.

CHOICE OF MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

I have been particularly interested to learn that the main course of studies is conducted in the vernacular, while English is the language of the post-graduate course. There is more than one school of thought as to whether the medium of instruction in our higher educational institutions should be English or the vernacular. But, I think, few will be found to question the wisdom of the policy adopted here. For many of those who are most fitted by their home surroundings for a useful veterinary career have neither the time nor the inclination to become versed in western culture and it is hardly open to question that it must be far easier for them to imbibe a knowledge of veterinary science when imparted in their own tongue than if it was complicated by the mysteries of a foreign language. On the other hand, post-graduate courses necessitate the study of a wider range of literature and there are obvious reasons for their being conducted in the English. All these buildings have been designed on a generous scale and it is well that it should be so for the demand for veterinary experts is rapidly increasing. The number of students has doubled in the past ten years and whereas twenty years ago there were only twenty-six veterinary dispensaries in the old undivided province of the Panjab there are in the present province no fewer than 121. In the same period the number of animals treated has risen from 50,000 to 400,000.

CATTLE-BREEDING IN THE PROVINCE.

The address claims that this is the finest veterinary college in the east and I can well believe it is true. Nor is it altogether unfitting that the Panjab should take the lead in veterinary enterprise. This province has long been famous for its breeds of cattle and horses, the bullocks of Hissar, the buffaloes of Rohank, the cows of Montgomery and the sturdy pickled cattle from the Dhami tract and Dera Ghazi Khan have more than a local reputation. The Sardars and Malik of the Panjab have always loved their horses; perhaps that is partly the reason why more has been done in this province than in any other for horse breeding. The love of breeding scheme in the Lower Jhelum colony has recently been subjected to a very severe test on account of the demand for remounts due to the war and has been able to meet it with conspicuous success. Under the operation of this scheme there has now, for several years past, been on an average of some thing like 1,800 foals born every year and it is believed that the limit has not yet been reached. It is hoped that in a year or two Government will be able to rely on a steady supply of a thousand mules a year from the Lower Chenab Colony alone. Of the four grand camel corps at Lyallpur three have now been called up for active service. Large areas of land have been set apart on the Lower Bari Dorab canal for the encouragement of horse and mule breeding and under the conditions of that scheme the grantees will maintain no less than 7,000 mares for breeding purposes.

VETERINARY STUDENTS AT THE FRONT.

We have been told that many old students of this college are at the front on active services in France and Mesopotamia and they will there have opportunities of first-hand observation of the wonderful work that is being done under the auspices of the Blue Cross Association to alleviate the sufferings of sick and wounded horses. I have no doubt that they like their brothers in the fighting forces will play and have played their part in maintaining the high reputation of India and I can wish this college no better fortune than that the young men who pass out of her portals may bear upon their brow the seal of enthusiasm for their profession and carry wherever they go a reputation for care and skill and tenderness for those dumb creatures to whom mankind owes such a heavy debt of gratitude.

I congratulate all who have had a share in bringing this building to a successful completion and not least to Mr. Sullivan, whose architectural designs have so happily materialised, and I now declare this College open.

His Excellency then accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor was

ducted round the buildings by Mr. Townsend and Colonel Pease, the Principal. This afternoon's function in connection with the Viceroy's visit, consisted of a garden party by the Panjab Chiefs' Association at the Chiefs' College, Lahore, at 4.30 p.m. The function passed off most successfully, the spacious lawn being beautifully decorated for the occasion.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

A meeting of the Girgaum District Congress Committee was held on Thursday last at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Mr. G. K. Gadgil presiding. The proceedings were opened with the following resolutions:—

The members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee put on record their deep sense of sorrow at the lamentable death of their illustrious and trusted leader the Hon. Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

The resolution was proposed by Mr. Gulabchand Deochand and seconded and supported by Messrs. S. V. Palekar and B. K. Dhurandhar, Advocate, respectively.

Mr. N. M. Joshi proposed and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarakadas seconded that Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Sir Bhachandra Krishna, Messrs. Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, Rao Bahadur Narayan T. Vaidya, Gordhanadas B. Narotandas, the Hon. M. G. K. Parekh, Hansraj Pragji Thakreser, Jamnadas Dwarakadas, B. N. Motiwala, J. R. Gharapur, B. N. Bhujekar, Bhaskarnao V. Mehta, D. S. Varde, Dr. Miss Nagabai Joshi, Uttamlal K. Trivedi, K. R. Mitra, G. K. Gadgil, Mrs. Laxmibai Gadgil, Dr. P. N. Daruwalla, D. F. Cama, C. N. Pandya, Narayan H. Pandya, S. J. Amin, H. M. Mehta, Dr. M. D. Malvankar, Anant G. Sathe, H. J. Kania, B. K. Dhurandhar, S. R. Sathe, Baban Gokhale, R. G. Munshi, Gulabchand Deochand, G. K. Deodhar, S. V. Palekar, and about 95 other members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee be elected delegates for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. U. K. Trivedi proposed that Messrs. Gulabchand Deochand, N. M. Joshi, Jamnadas Dwarakadas and Talibali S. Nazim be elected the representatives of the Girgaum District Congress Committee on the Provincial Congress Committee. The resolution being seconded by Mr. S. G. Banker was unanimously passed.

The proceedings terminated with a few appropriate remarks by Mr. G. K. Gadgil.

EARLY MOSLEM WRITERS AND ZOROASTER

To the Editor of "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the course of research into Arab authors for material relating to Iranian civilisation we meet with a considerable detail that is of utmost importance for the history of both the great Musalman people and the Parsi community. A careful study of the authoritative Arabic histories and the writings of the geographers astonished such great masters of Parsi lore as the late Dr. Spiegel who noted with wonder the existence of flourishing fire temples in Iran at the close of the 10th Christian century. When today we study the sources which surprised the pioneers of Parsi religious studies on western lines we come across land marks, even a superficial investigation of which compels us to revise our views with regard to the traditional belief in the oppressive nature of the early Arab invaders and of the alternative they are supposed to have prescribed to the subject races, the Koran or the sword. That this has not been the case and that the Prophet himself entered into written covenants which have been handed down to us permitting the Zoroastrians the observance of their faith in consideration of a nominal poll-tax is a matter of history. I was however, more than astonished to find one passage in a writer of credit to which I beg through your columns to call the attention of the learned Moslem world. I shall be very thankful if any scholar can recall any passage in any Musalman writer identical or similar in tenor to the passage I shall immediately quote. It occurs in a theological work called "Kitab al-Fusul Milal Val-Hawa Val-Nahal" by Ibn Hazam az-Zahiri. This author flourished in the beginning of the 11th century and was Prime Minister to Sultan Abdul Rahman V. He is considered to be "the greatest scholar and the most original genius of Moslem Spain." The work which I am studying is a polemic against non-Mohamedan religious systems, especially Judaism, Christianity and Zoroastrianism. It is conceived much after the fashion of the later and the much better known Shaharastani. Ibn Hazam says at page 113, Vol. I of this book:—"Amma Zaradusht fakad kathir min al-Muslimin bi nabawati" i.e. "As for Zoroaster, many of the Musalmans assert his apostleship."

A closer acquaintance with Arabic literature familiarises us with the spirit of unparalleled tolerance on the part of the great Prophet and his immediate successors. That, however, there ever should have been any sect of the Moslems admitting the prophethood of Zoroaster is to me, and no doubt I think to most Moslems, a revelation. It will be a distinct step forward in the investigation of the Moslem past if we can lay hold of similar statements on the part of early Musalman writers of credit.—Yours etc.

G. K. NARIMAN.

His Highness the Gaekwar has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6,000 for the publication of rare manuscripts in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Apabhramsa and old Gujarati, discovered by Mr. O. D. Dahi from the famous Jain Bhandaris at Patana in a series to be called "The Gaekwar's Oriental Series," and to be published from the Baroda Central Library. The first instalment will contain among others the following works:—"Kavyamimansa" of Rajasekhara, Vatsaraja's drama, "Tatvasangrah" of Shantarakshita with the Panjika of Kamalshila and Dhanapala's "Panchamika."

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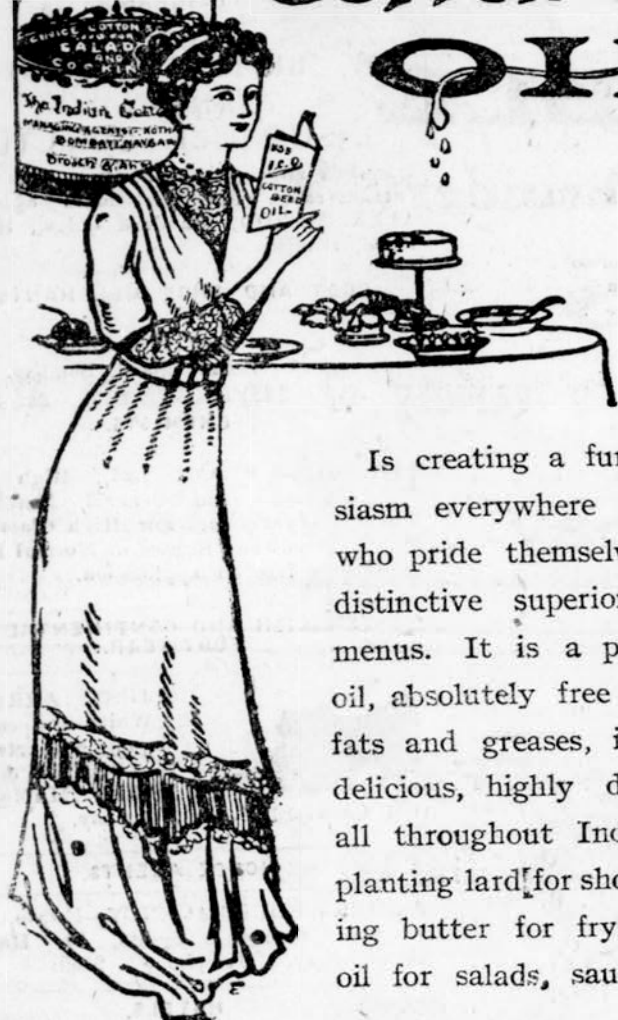
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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, 11TH OF DECEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar. In the Division Court No. 40.

382-07.—M. B. Chothia, Abboo Mahomed Poonani v. Haji Mossa Abba & ors.

503-15.—N. C. Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

18-15.—Malvi H. M. and R. Bai Kapilavari widow v. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors.

28-15.—In person (a pauper), Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan and ors.

124-15.—D. J. Matri, Arjun Jayaram v. Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

633-14.—D. J. Matri, Yennabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, & ors.

1320-12.—Edg. G. W. & Co., Dhulaji Haknaji & ors., v. Gulabchand Vanna, & ors.

727-15.—Payne & Co. The Credit Bank of India, Ltd. (in liquidation), v. Ramjanally Meghji, N. C. Dalal.

310-15.—Little & Co. Aboobacker Abdul Rehman & Co., Ramchand Lachminarayana, a firm, Tyabji D. & Co.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman. In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

1048-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Messrs Panachand Dossa & Sons, a firm, v. Yacoub Ibrahim Sayani, Payne & Co. Part heard.

694-14.—Smetham B. & Co. Hanifabai, widow, v. Abdullah Abdul Rehman & anr.

1094-14.—Nadishaw & D. Saraswatibai Malwankar, v. Gopikabai, widow, & ors.

1507-14.—Malvi H. M. & R. Bhikhandchand Kanayalal v. Shankerlal Hunsraj, Pocha & Co.

635-15.—Jehangir G. & B. Nakubhai Kalubhai Shah, v. Abdul Kayan Abdul Hussein Pataiwalla, Tyabji D. & Co.

611-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Hirabai alias Byli, v. Cawasji Pallanji Khatao.

825-13.—Mulla & Mulla, Chandru Tilaim, a firm, & anr., v. Devadas Pulechand & Co., a firm, Jehangir S. M. & H.

693-14.—Nadishaw & D. Haji Gulam Hussein Haji Moosa, v. Haji Sedick Haji Sumar & ors. Ragh N. & Co. Little & Co.

1036-14.—Shroff D. & D. Foolchand Motilal, a firm, v. Nagji Laxman, Purnanand & Co.

53-15.—Shroff D. & D. Kisanchand Jitmal v. Goteram Radhakisson, & ors. Khanderao L. & M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suits for Dismissal under Rule 194.

876-14.—Kanga & Sayani, Keshav Harichandradra Mantri, v. Chimanlal Manecklal Shah.

1133-14.—Metubhai J. & M. The National Financing & Comn. Corp., Ltd. v. Haji Fatemahomed Haji Joosub.

1286-14.—Crawford B. & Co. The International Banking Corporation, v. Tyabally Allibhooy.

1315-14.—Payne & Co. Narunkji Jugroogaji & Co., a firm, Esufally Karunji & anr.

1330-14.—Unwalla P. & P. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, a firm, v. Haji Kassam.

1331-14.—Smetham B. & Co. The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, v. Tyabally Allibhooy.

1333-14.—Smetham B. & Co. The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, v. Heptoolalloy Hassanally.

1336-14.—Yachha & Co. Messrs Faga Motee & Co., a firm, v. J. Rodgers.

1393-14.—Dubash & Co. Virchand Dollaji and Co., a firm, v. Vinayek Moroba Tri.

1405-14.—Crawford B. & Co. The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. v. Tyabally Allibhooy.

Chamber Matters for Disposal, List A (Attorneys).

1166-09.—Jehangir G. & B. Gustad Mundegar Irani and anr. v. The Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ltd. 3-12-15.

579-03.—Little & Co. Hariwan Virji & ors. v. Ranchordas Callanji & ors. Ardesir H. D. & Co. 11-11-15.

C. C. 1374-15.—Malvi H. M. & R. Bai Bahadur Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Bai Bahadur Kalliamlal Thillockchand.

Mervanji K. & Co. 30-11-15.

618-11.—Tyabji D. & Co. Chimanlal Damodardas Dayabhai v. Tapidas & ors.

Jehangir S. M. & H. 3-12-15.

In Re Indian Co's Vt of 1913.—Matubhai J. & M. In Re the Pioneer Bank, Ltd. (in liquidation), v. The National Financing & Comn. Corp. Ltd. (Petitioners), Kanga & Sayani, Bhai K. & Girharlal, 4-12-15.

989-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Monjanbai & ors.

v. Halimjibai, widow, & ors. Mulla & Mulla, 7-12-15.

1293-15.—Little & Co. Alexander Somerville, v. Aldridge Solomon & Co. Ltd. Crawford B. & Co. 7-12-15.

409-15.—Malvi H. M. & R. Ganeshdas Gangadas, a firm, v. Maganmal Jitmal, & ors. Pocha & Co. 7-12-15.

O. S. 1387-15.—Malvi H. M. & R. Tribhuvandas Narotamdas Malvi, v. The Advocate-General of Bombay, & ors. 3-12-15.

List B. (Counsel).

For Judgement on Notice under O. XXI. R. 37. 1288-14.—Jeh S. M. & H. Bai Bhechaji, v. Porajshah & Jeevanji Kerrarwalla.

Mervanji K. & Co.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899.—In person. Home Nasserwanji Ardesir Vaidia, Petitioner, v. Messrs Khambatta & Co. Respondents.

Jamsetji R. & D. Notice 3-12-15.

C. C. 1390-15.—Payne & Co. Haji Hamed & Co. a firm, v. Haji Ismail Mahomed, Mehta D. & Lalji. 3-12-15.

C. C. 1391-15.—Payne & Co. Osman Ahmed & Co. a firm, v. Haji Ismail Mahomed, Mehta D. & Lalji. 3-12-15.

1186-15.—Motichand & D. The National Financing & Comn. Corp. Ltd. v. Haji Ahmed Bin Haji Mansoor Akkare, Chotalal I. Parekh, 3rd Party, Matubhai J. & M. 3-12-15.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1224-15.—Bhenji & Co. Shrinivasdas Sitaram Bhorvi, v. Sukdev Ranchandrade & ors. Patell & Ezekiel, 23-11-15.

1360-15.—Mulji & Thia, Allimahomed Rahimulla, Pandurang Laxman, & anr, Jehangir S. M. & H. 23-11-15.

Long Cause.

O. S. 328-15.—Payne & Co. Madhwal Go-vindram and anr v. Dwarakadas Je-kisondas and ors. Payne and Co. Ed-gelow G. W. and Co.

443-14.—Smetham B. & Co. Kashinath Narayan Kangothkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kan-goorkar & anr. Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji & Ginwalla.

1074-14.—Captain & Vaidya, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, a firm, Tyabji D. & Co.

454-15.—Captain and V. The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Abaji Raghav.

203-15.—Motichand and D. Messrs Balchand Agarchand a firm v. Pulechand Matru-mal a firm and anr. Malvi H. M. and R. Captain and V.

1396-14.—Payne and Co. The Standard Bank Ltd v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr. Matubhai J. and M.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PROSECUTION UNDER SMOKE NUISANCE ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Sergeant Bull charged Diego D'Souza, driver of motor car No. 536, with allowing his engine to emit an excessive amount of smoke. The case for the prosecution was that on the 17th ultimo the accused was driving his motor car along Hornby Road, when Mr. Simcox, Collector of Bombay, and President of the Smoke Nuisance Commission, who happened to pass by, noticed that the car was emitting an excessive amount of smoke. Mr. Simcox had the car stopped and handed the accused over to the Police. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 15.

CALCUTTA TAXICAB DACTOITIES.

ARMED MOTOR CARS TO PATROL THE STREETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Two protected motor cars have been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police to cope with taxi-cab dactivities. The cars, which are manned by European Crown Sergeants and men of the 10th Middlesex, patrol the streets of the city, particularly in the northern portion of the city. Patrolting is carried out at intervals throughout the night. The motor defence includes also a powerful racing car capable of developing speed of 80 miles an hour. Armed foot patrols are posted nightly both in northern and southern sections of the town.

It is expected these measures will intimidate the dactivities and at the same time restore confidence in certain parts of the city, which have become slightly nervous over the recent incidents.

AN EDITOR SENTENCED.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The Sessions Judge of Faridpur has disposed of the appeal preferred by the editor of the "Sanjoy," a vernacular local weekly, who was convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of defaming the Assistant Settlement Officer of Faridpur and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. The accused published in his paper an anonymous letter containing defamatory statements. During the trial the accused disclosed the name of the writer and produced the manuscript bearing the writer's signature. The Judge upheld the conviction, but altered imprisonment to a fine of Rs. 50.

HIGHLANDERS MURDERED.

WAR OFFICE DESCRIPTION OF HUN BRUTALITY.

An official communication from the War Office to the father of Private David Moncur, K. Company, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, as to the death of his son on October 31, describes how the Germans murdered Private Moncur and another man. The communication, printed in the "Glasgow Herald," says:— "The machine-gun officer states that he and Private Moncur were both wounded, and together with another man were captured by the Germans, who were around them in large numbers. He ordered them to surrender, as it was impossible to do anything, and they were ordered to carry him up some distance from where they were, which they did.

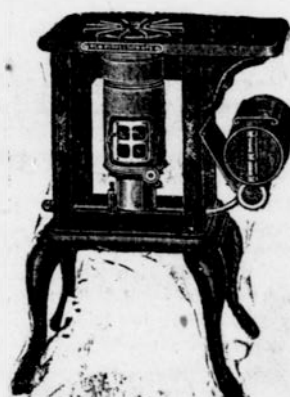
"Some few minutes later they were taken away about fifty yards and both shot. The man who shot them put his rifle against their bodies as he fired. There is no excuse for the shooting of these men, as their captors had previously asked if they would go with them, and the officer replied that they would."

NEW PERFECTION OIL STOVES.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF THESE EXCELLENT STOVES NOW ON SHOW.

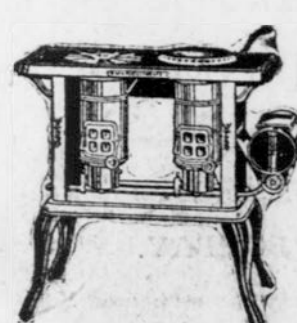
New Perfection Oil Cooking Stoves are the best all-round cooking stoves that have ever been offered to the public from the standpoint of efficiency, simplicity and durability. They are as near Perfection as human skill and modern machinery can make them. The flame is always under the control of the operator. Oil is supplied to the burners at a maintained level—ensuring a uniform flame always. The stoves are artistic in design: the chimneys are in blue vitreous enamel rust-proof and easily cleaned.

New Perfection Oil Cooking Stoves are clean and convenient, burning with a blue flame and they are quite odourless. There is no smoke and a great heat is generated immediately the stove is lighted. The stoves are light and portable making it possible for cooking to be done in the place that is most suitable or convenient to the owner, and the stove removed immediately after the cooking is finished. These wonderful stoves will do every kind of cooking: Baking, Broiling, Roasting or Toasting.



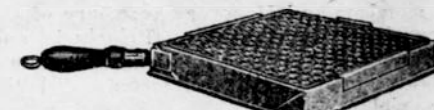
No. 1. NEW PERFECTION STOVE.

A portable, efficient one-burner stove exactly as illustrated, on a stand which makes the height just right for cooking purposes, no bending necessary. The legs unscrew for packing. The dimensions and weight are as follows: Height 30 inches, Top 19½ by 14 inches. Net weight 23lbs. Prices, as shown, Rs. 29-8.



No. 2. NEW PERFECTION STOVE.

Here is a stove which will fill the need of a small family, the top plate is large enough for several cooking operations to be carried on at the same time: the two powerful burners give an intense heat and ensure quick cooking. The measurements of the No. 2 stove are as follows: Height 30 ins., Top 14 by 27½. Net weight 30lbs. Price, as shown, Rs. 45-8.



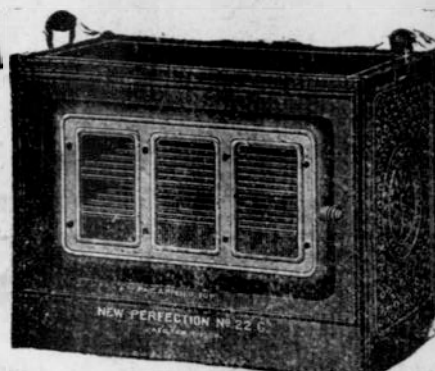
NEW PERFECTION TOASTER.

An Efficient Toaster, specially designed for use on all New Perfection Stoves: it will toast 4 large slices of bread at one time with perfectly uniform results. Price, as shown, Rs. 3-12.



THE NEW PERFECTION BROILER.

This wonderful broiler is the first successful appliance for broiling on an oil stove. Price, Rs. 10-8 each.



NEW PERFECTION OVEN.

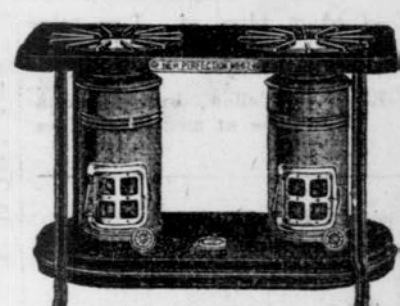
No. 22 G.

Designed for use on a No. 2 New Perfection Stove. It is a scientific baking device and will bake biscuits, bread, cake and pies and will roast meats to the entire satisfaction of the most exacting cook. Specially note the glass door. Size: 17½ ins. high, 12½ ins. deep, 21½ ins. wide. Price, as shown, Rs. 15-8.



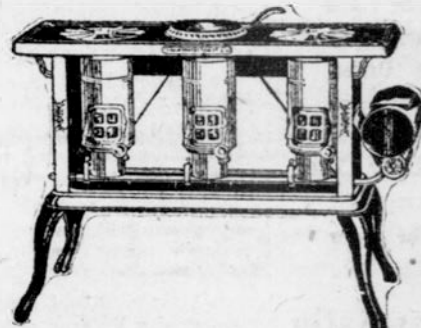
No. 61. NEW PERFECTION STOVE.

Here is the Ideal Stove for the district, light and portable yet a high-powered stove when needed, has a regulation New Perfection Burner. Height 17 ins., top diameter 12 ins. Net weight 51lbs. Price, only Rs. 13-8.



No. 62 NEW PERFECTION STOVE.

A Two-Burner Stove of entirely new design. Height 17 ins., Top 12 by 22 ins., Net weight 18lbs. Price, as shown, Rs. 20-8.



No. 3 NEW PERFECTION STOVE.

This is the largest Stove we stock in Bombay: it is quite big enough for the needs for a large family; the three powerful burners are a veritable cooking range with three fires going you can regulate all varieties of cooking; each burner is quite independent of the others. The sizes are as follows: Height 30 inches, Top 14 by 48 inches, the net weight is 50lbs. Price, Rs. 55-0.

Send for the free Booklet telling you all about these Wonderful Stoves.

Whiteaway & Saidlaw & Co.
The Arcade BOMBAY.

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What have you seen?*

*In most places, sonny
I've seen*

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The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHOEA, and is
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FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in **NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.**

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
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is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEY'S NER-VIGOR

of the acid glycerophosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 25 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

GERMANY'S FAILING POWER.

MR. BUCHAN ON THE ISSUE IN THE EAST.

At Sunderland House on November 10, by invitation of the Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. John Buchan and Mr. Stephen Graham gave addresses on the outlook of the West and East fronts, in aid of the Press Contributors' Emergency Fund.

Mr. J. A. Spender, who presided, said the fund had been formed by a committee with offices at 14, Great Smith-street to organize relief for writers in the Press—known professionally as "Free lances"—who had been deprived of the means of livelihood as a result of the war. There were many acute cases of distress and more than 200 applicants had been assisted.

Mr. John Buchan said he had seen a good deal of the Western front, where in his opinion the decisive battles would be fought and the armed might of Germany would crumble. There were two main facts in the war which Germany knew, but which our pessimists were apt to forget, and they were, sooner or later, going to give us victory, provided we did not throw away our chances. The first was that no machine was immortal. It might break down from internal weakness or because it was confronted by a machine of equal strength. France, Great Britain, and Russia could create a machine equal to that of Germany within a little time and then the decision would rest, as of old, with the human element, so far as Germany was concerned, was wearing thin. He did not allude to quality, though he believed that in actual fighting quality the Allied soldiers, man for man, were more formidable than the Germans. He was speaking of quantity. Every day the spectre of diminishing manpower drew closer to Germany's side. This was the one thing no machine could avert.

NEED OF A LONG VIEW OF DUTY.

Mr. Buchan went on to speak of the recent offensive of the Allies. An advance, he said, could not be swift and continuous; it would be a matter of weeks or months and require large numbers of men. He did not think the Germans had large reserves; they were wanted for the firing line. In the attack on September 25 and following days we took the first German position, tore great rents in the second, and actually broke into the third, and on a moment were almost through it. Our business was to clear the second position, which was a matter of time and did not mean that the movement was stopped. To say that the great attack in the West was a failure was untrue. Our main object was to break into the enemy's position, and deliver blows that would ultimately compel his retreat. The movement was going on; sooner or later would come the next blow, and the next, until suddenly the steel rod of the enemy's defence, long filed at and often bent, would break. In a war of this magnitude the long view of duty taken by the General Staff in the field should also be the duty of civilians at home. One result of recent fighting was the high spirits of troops at the front. They believed they were advancing at last and that the beginning of the end was coming. There was no doubt about the desperate valour of the German troops, and British soldiers had borne emphatic testimony to this. Something had been said about the cutting out of a reference to German courage in a dispatch of his; it had been said because our military authorities were unwilling to admit this quality in our enemies. He had hoped Sir J. Simon's explanation had killed this allegation, but it still seemed unjust and unfounded. There were differences of view about certain aspects of military censorship, but one quality no British soldier ever lacked—generous admiration of the soldierly qualities of his enemy.

Mr. Stephen Graham, in his address, agreed that a decision must be forced upon Germany in the West. He was not inclined to believe that the Russian retreat was designed to lure Germany on, he rather thought that unexpected success had led the German armies farther than had been contemplated. The attack had spent itself; the Germans were unable to capture Dvinsk and Riga; Petrograd would not be taken or Moscow threatened. Russia had time for recuperation; she had lost men, arms, fortresses, and munitions, but never in the history of Russia had such a united effort been made by men and women as was now being made in their factories. A new army of 3,000,000 men was being organized, in which would be included some of the Kirghese tribes.

The movement in the Balkans was an endeavour to force a decision in the East.

LETTERS OF NELSON.

AN OFFER TO RESIGN HIS COMMAND.

A "Times" correspondent draws attention to the existence in London of a remarkable collection of Nelson documents and letters which, he fears, may find their way to the United States, although they are national records, "the proper resting-place of which should be the British Museum."

The collection, which is in the possession of Mr. Robson, the dealer, of Coventry-street, W., is in 16 folio volumes, carefully arranged and indexed, and the documents, which are about 2,000 in number, include many autograph letters and signed documents written between 1780 and 1805. Some were written by Nelson with his right hand, others with the left after he had lost his right arm in 1797.

From a historical point of view one of the most interesting items is a four-page draft, with many alterations and passages crossed through, of the letter written by Nelson from the Victory about August 15, 1804, to Lord Melville asking to be allowed to resign his command of the Mediterranean Fleet on the ground of ill-health. According to the "Letters and Despatches of Lord Nelson," by Sir Harris Nicolas, the letter actually sent by Nelson is in the possession of the Admiralty.

A very striking letter is one with an addressed envelope written from the Victory in May, 1804, to Wm. Axt. Esq. It is such a note as might almost be indited to-day by Sir John Jellicoe or any of the admirals of the watching Grand Fleet. In it he says:—

When I have beat the French Fleet I shall certainly come home and shall be happy in taking you by the hand. There seems an idea that I am blocking up the French Fleet in Toulon; nothing can be more untrue. I have never blocked them a moment, all my wish and the anxious wish of this Fleet is to have them out. Then I flatter myself we may deserve thanks, and yet I have known a great victory not receive them.

NEWS FROM ITALY.

A letter from Leghorn addressed to Admiral Lord Hood on February 25, 1795, says:—

The return of the Fleet and the serious circumstances attending it you will hear from public accounts. . . they seem very fast approaching to a crisis in this country. . . I have seen the letter which Monsr. Serratti, the Governor of Leghorn, received from Genoa, that is minutes from it which he allowed the Consul to . . . it would convince him that he was not unfriendly to the English. . . 100,000 men would very soon be in Genoa for the Conquest of Italy. . .

All our ships have received so much damage that we cannot at this moment go to sea. The Bedford is dangerously leaky. . . Agamemnon wants almost a new ship's company. I have just sent 40 to this hospital and I have 100 on board without strength or spirits. . . nor is myself (free) from complaints. I have been so low by a Flux and fever this last cruise that I sometimes thought I should hardly get over it. . . Two sail of the line are launched at Toulon, but will not be ready to sail with the present fleet.

Neither this letter nor the one to William Axt appears in Nicolas, so presumably they have not hitherto been published. The letter to William Axt is similar to one addressed to the Lord Mayor on August 1, 1804, which is to be found in Nicolas.

Among the documents written with the left hand is a holograph draft, entirely in Nelson's handwriting, of a form of appointment for ships' surgeons. It directs the recipient to return on board ship and take a strict and careful survey of the surgeon's gratuitous and private medicine chests, instruments, and everything in his charge, which you are to deliver over from the charge of Mr. . . the present surgeon, into the charge and custody of Mr. . . his successor.

Another four-page folio document, which gives orders for a careful survey of the sick and wounded on board the Culloden, Minotaur, and Vanguard, with details of the duty, bears also the signatures of Captains Troubridge, Louis, and Hardy.

Whether our position at Gallipoli could be maintained remained to be seen, but if Germany held to her position in Russia through the winter she would be so weakened that she would be crushed in the succeeding summer.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately. O 15

Feed Baby at the Breast



Extract from British Local Govt. Report.

"The deaths among children
"under three months of age
"either wholly or partially fed
"on artificial foods are fifteen
"times as great as they are
"among an equal number of
"infants fed on breast milk."
—Dr. Hope.

LACTAGOL

makes breast-feeding possible for all mothers

by filling the breasts with milk containing the correct proportions of nourishing constituents and preventing nursing pains.

LACTAGOL is a powder, easily taken in aerated or plain water, milk or other liquid, and its effects are at once seen.

Baby thrives

gains weight rapidly, because satisfied, and is no longer fretful and peevish. Baby's health is put on the firmest possible basis; risks consequent upon unsuitable or contaminated food are avoided, especially that most serious menace to infant life—

infantile diarrhoea.

LACTAGOL is officially recognised as efficient at all the principal Hospitals. It is not a quack medicine of mysterious composition. The medical and nursing professions welcome it everywhere as the only means whereby the mother can increase the quantity and improve the quality of her breast milk. LACTAGOL is

Baby's true safeguard



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A Bonny "LACTAGOL" Baby
Baby Reedy Born at 7 months & weighed only 4 lbs.

Nurse Lily Walker, who attended Mrs. Reedy, says: "I was sure that baby's only chance of life was natural food, and at once put the mother on Lactagol. Baby began to get on at once, and now after seven months of breast-feeding, what a wonderful improvement! He now weighs 12 lbs. 12 oz., and the marvellous effect of Lactagol is again proved. Mrs. Reedy's milk is plentiful and rich, and she has never felt so strong and well as now, when she is taking Lactagol. I may mention that this baby has had nothing but the breast all through."

Ask your Chemist for treatise, "Practical Advice to all Mothers."

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Military supplies a speciality. We have a reputation in our line of business. The majority of European and Native Military Officers, who have left India for the War have favoured us with their kind Patronage. Satisfaction has been expressed by all.

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We have every conceivable form of foot-gear for you to select from. So come along sharp and do not miss the opportunity of getting a first class pair.

Our long standing name is the Hallmark in our line, because Boots and Shoes with our marks are known for "Comfort, Smartness and Long Wearing."

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GERMAN TERRORISM.

BLACKMAILING BELGIUM.

Apparently the Germans, having already bled Belgium white, are determined to continue the operation until they have bled the poor country to death, writes the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Rotterdam. For little less than that can result from their latest measure. This month there is due the last instalment of the 480,000,000 francs (£19,200,000) war contribution imposed and payable in monthly instalments a year ago, just after the occupation of the capital. Now a proclamation has been posted over the signature of Baron von Bissing stating that:

"Under Article 49 of The Hague Convention there is hereby laid upon the Belgian population, until further order, a war contribution of 40,000,000 francs per month, in respect of the costs and needs of the army and government in the occupied provinces. The German Government retains the right to demand payment of the contribution, wholly or in part, at the exchange rate of 80 marks for 100 francs. Payment is obligatory over the nine provinces of Belgium, which will be held jointly responsible for the contribution. Payment of the first instalment must take place at the latest on Dec. 10, and the further instalments on the tenth of every month."

Von Bissing appeals to international law in justification of this fresh terribly heavy exaction from the already impoverished people of Belgium, while in at least other important respects on the other side of the account they have consistently ignored the Hague Convention. In the first place they have not yet paid for the great quantities of goods requisitioned and sent away to Germany, a matter to the redress of which all representations have not been able to lead. In the second place they have broken right and left the convention forbidding the punishment of communities for offences committed by individuals.

THE IRON HEEL IN BRUSSELS.

From a reliable source I learn that Brussels is to be put under new serious restrictions. Hitherto the capital has not suffered so much as other places, one reason being that at the beginning of the occupation the city was blackmailed into paying a huge war indemnity in consideration of not being placed under the conditions applying to towns within the war zone. Now there is a rumour that Brussels is to come within the same category. I give this, however, with all reserve, as there is no confirmation. If so, it would be the most serious blow struck at Belgium since the occupation. It would mean, for instance, that the capital would be cut off from the outside world, to the probable complete destruction of its remaining business. But, according to my information, the measures now about to be put into force are serious enough in all conscience. One of the chief is that no one will be allowed to move in or out of the city without a special permit, a step which

will severely restrict the conduct of business. Probably also all shops and cafes will be compelled to close at seven o'clock, and no one allowed in the streets after nine. These regulations indicate that an important change in the status of the capital is in contemplation.

THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons in mail week: Mr. King asked the Prime Minister whether he had considered the criticisms passed recently upon the Press Censorship; whether he was aware that the German Press Censorship allowed excisions by the Censor to be indicated by asterisks, whereas the British Censor expressly forbade this, and that, partly as a consequence of this, neutral countries had come to regard news from German quarters as more honest and trustworthy, than news from British newspapers; and whether he could announce any modification in the policy of the official Press Bureau.

Mr. Asquith: I am doubtful whether the comparative study of censorship methods can be advantageously pursued by way of question and answer, though I have no doubt that the Home Secretary will consider any suggestions which my hon. friend may submit to him.

Mr. King: Has the Prime Minister considered the speech recently delivered by the most eminent journalist living, Lord Morley?

Mr. Asquith: Yes. I have read it with the greatest interest and respect.

Mr. King: May I enquire whether it has had any influence in suggesting a change of policy of the method in the censorship?

Mr. Asquith: It has given much occasion for thought.

Mr. Hogge asked the Prime Minister whether it was the intention of the Government, as suggested by the Lord Chancellor, to further curtail the liberty of the Press in criticising Ministers.

Mr. Asquith: There has never been any intention on the part of the Government to curtail the liberty of the Press.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.

In the House of Commons in mail week: Sir Edwin Cornwall asked the Prime Minister whether any arrangements had been made, and, if so, what, for the compilation of the history of the War, particularly since there was always a probability of men who could materially contribute to its proper understanding falling upon the field of battle before their statements could be recorded.

Mr. Asquith: The collection and collation of material for the compilation of the Official History of the War is being carried out by the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

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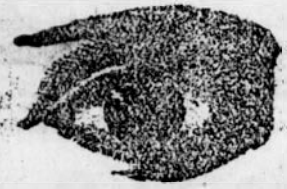
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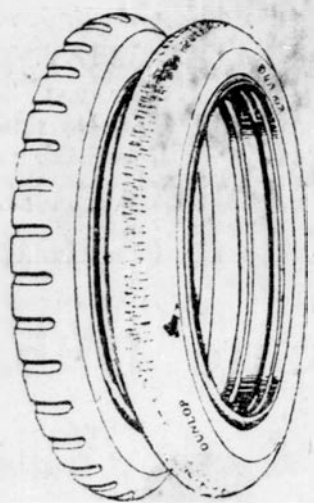
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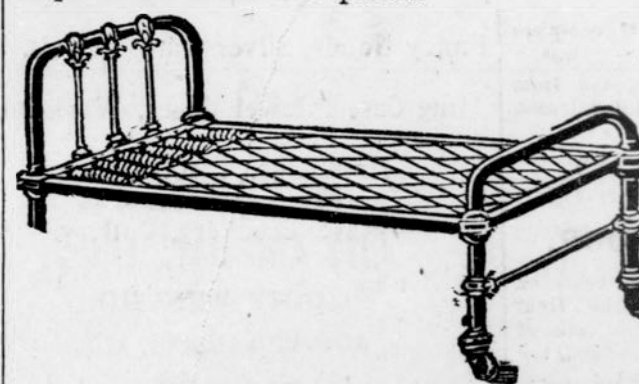
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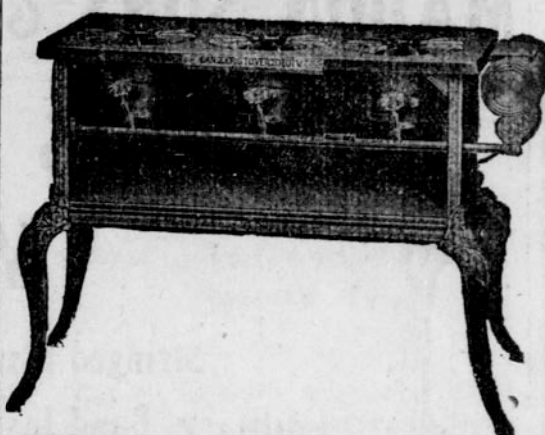
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